The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9 901—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 14. 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th August, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine)	3rd Class. (Without food)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
—— to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
—— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	21st Aug
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	6th Sept
RYDAL HALL	2100	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	21st Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	David Kitchen	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	,, ,,
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2289	500	,, ,,
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	,, ,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2950	424	,, ,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		Rs
New York		600
Liverpool		500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	450
,, ,,	Naples	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

HOUSES TO LET.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 7, at Chowpatty, facing the west, next to the Police Superintendent's quarters, and open to the sea breeze. The Bungalow will be put in thorough repair to suit the convenience and taste of the incoming tenant. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort, House Agent.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. J. H. Slight. It commands an extraordinary position and a charming and panoramic view of Bombay. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of J. E. Bodger, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, SECOND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 5, Hornby Row, open to the Sea Breeze, above Dr. Craig. Rent Rs. 70. Also the TOP FLOOR of the same house could be had from 1st September next for Rs. 60. Also the GROUND FLOOR could be had for Rs. 40. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28. Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

ALSO TWO other FLOORS in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 125 each. For other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

THE TEMPLE SCHOOL,

ENFIELD HOUSE, PANCHGANI.

PRINCIPALS. { Rev. ALBERT YOUNG, and
{ Mrs. YOUNG, of London, late of Bombay.

THE above School for boys and girls was established last year in consequence of the great need that was experienced for such an institution in this healthy Hill Station; and the success already attained is a source of hope that that want has been fully supplied. The School has nearly completed the first year of its existence, and it is hoped that it has gained the confidence of the Parents of the Presidency.

The chief desire of the Principals is to provide a pleasant home for children and to secure their genuine improvement. The course of study adopted is in accordance with the requirements of the Government Educational Department.

The Dormitories are large and comfortable; the Commissariat is plain and plentiful; and due attention is paid to physical exercise.

Special attention is directed to the reduction of fees which has been made in consideration of many appeals.

TERMS.

Boarders over 10 years Rs. 35 per mensem.
,, Under ,, ,, 30 ,,
(This includes Tuition, Washing, &c.)

Day Scholars from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 according to the Standards of Education.

Pianoforte and Singing conducted by Mrs. Young, who is a certificated pupil of Sir Julius Benedict, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

Cots, Bed and Table Linen, Plate, &c. provided.

At the close of the May Recess studies will be resumed on 1st June.

Testimonials kindly permitted :—

"Prospect House," Panchgani, April 20.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the care and attention bestowed on my three children since they have been under your tuition. They have made satisfactory progress in their studies. I congratulate you on the success which has attended your labours and I have no doubt that continued prosperity will be the result of the good care that the pupils receive at your hands.

With best wishes, believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
W. E. GORDON,

REVD. A. YOUNG, Bombay, 20th May 1880.

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to be able to say that since my Niece have been placed in your care they have not only made good progress in their studies, but have also benefitted greatly by the climate of Panchgani. I can only add that they always speak in high terms of the uniform kindness shown them both by Mrs. Young and yourself. With best wishes for the success of our school.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

F. ROWLAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th Aug.
— TANJORE	2283	450	G. Scrivener	21st ,,
— SIAM	3 26	500	G. N. Hector	28th ,,
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th ,,
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. C. Babot	25th ,,
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th Sept.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	10th ,,

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart.	

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICES.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE MADRAS COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS, either separately or together, for this Company's properties situated at Coimbatore, Pulladum, and Virduputty in the Madura District, respectively, consisting of BUILDINGS, COTTON PRESSES, and other MACHINERY.

CLEMENT SIMPSON, Liquidator.

Madras, 2nd August 1880.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.

Branch of the Societé Generale d' Electricite of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, }
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and } Official Liquidators.
MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, }

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said Judge is APPOINTED for HEARING and ADJUDICATING upon the DEBTS and CLAIMS of the unsatisfied CREDITORS of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation.—Dated this 6th day of August 1880.

ARDESIR AND HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for the above-named Official Liquidators.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c. transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding Heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August at 5 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill at Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at 5-30 p. m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on the 26th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Secretaries and Managers.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay. Managers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

Commencing at 9.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S

Talented Company will play the following at

TEMPLE BAR.

NEW AIRS.
NEW SELECTIONS.
NEW DANCE MUSIC.

PART I.

1.	March	Belle Boeme	Janni.
2.	Overture	Barbier de Seville	Rossini.
3.	Der Sohn der Wildniss		Kuecken.
4.	Waltz	Monbelli	Strauss.
5.	Almanach a la Russe		Waidl.

PART II.

6.	Quadrille	Operetten	Faulwetter.
7.	The Blue Bells of Scotland		
8.	Waltz	Freuet euch des Lebens	Strauss.
9.	Cavatina	Il Masnadiere	Verdi.
10.	Galop	Champagne Charley	Münzer.

Admission by Refreshment Ticket, Re. 1.

TEMPLE BAR.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Imperial Whisky, One Star at Rs 22	}	Per dozen.
Ditto Two Stars at Rs. 23	}	
Ditto Three Stars at Rs. 24	}	
Scottish Standard Whisky in Qts. at Rs. 25	}	
Ditto ditto in Pts. (Flasks) at Rs. 13	}	Do.
Ditto ditto in Half Pts. do. at Rs. 7	}	
T. Brancker, Junr., and Co.'s Sherry at Rs. 22		Do.

WILLIAM BELL & Co.
10, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill lower road, on the seashore west side, now in the occupation of G. B. Stacey, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Cumballa Hill, the desirable BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of J. H. Slight, Esq. It commands a Panoramic view of Bombay, and is situated on the highest peak. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

THE following Best Houses are now available :—

CUMBALLA HILL.

The well-known ALTAMONT. Rent Rs. 300.

BREACH CANDY.

Mr. R. V. Hearn's BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 300, and Two others for Rs. 300 and Rs. 225.

MALABAR HILL.

The Hon. Justice Green's BUNGALOW for Rs. 300, Surgeon General Beatty's, completely furnished, Rs. 250, and Twenty-three other BUNGALOWS. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of the PETITION of MOMINBHAI ABDOOLBHAI KAGDI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, who lately carried on business at Bombay as a Native Book-Binder under the name and firm of MOMINBHAI GOOLAM HOOSAIN, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION will be made to this Honourable Court by the Insolvent abovenamed on WEDNESDAY, the First day of September next, for leave to WITHDRAW the PETITION FILED by him in this Honourable Court on the Twenty-seventh day of April last, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

Any creditor wishing to OPPOSE the said application should appear before this Honourable Court on the said First day of September to oppose the same.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 12th day of August 1880.

L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to suppply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are also to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

	Rs.
Open Faced with Crystal Glass	140
In a Hunting Case	150
In a Half Hunting Case	170

No discount allowed on these Watches.

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

Catalogues sent free on application.

L. STEFFENAUER.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE
QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR AUGUST, 1880,

Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

IN the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India, to whose notice and that of the Profession generally we submit the following considerations.

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

The rates will be found very moderate, and indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

- Sliding-body Cameras.
- Bellows-body Cameras.
- Binocular Cameras.
- Sconograph Portable Cameras.
- Camera Stands.
- Portrait and View Lenses.
- Portable Tents.
- Printing Frames,
- Plate Boxes.
- Developing Stands.
- Baths and Dippers.
- Dishes and Trays.
- Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
- Collodion Bottles and Filters.
- Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
- Cameo Presses and Dies.
- Head Rests, Back Grounds.
- Albumenized Papers, Collodions
- Gold Silver, and Chemicals.
- Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PHARMACISTS & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
The Pharmacy Departments are under the sole supervision of *thoroughly qualified and experienced English Chemists.*

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & SURGICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS.
See Treacher and Company's Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

MEDICINE CHESTS, MAHOGANY, OAK & LEATHER.
In great variety, and all of the most useful patterns.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS & CHEMICALS.
Cameras, Lenses, Baths, Dishes, Plates, Papers, Gold, Silver, Collodions, &c.

FARINACEOUS & DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
Mellin's, Savory's and Nestle's Foods, Entire Wheat Flour, Corn Flour, Arrowroots, &c.

PATENT & PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
European, American and Asiatic, for domestic and veterinary use.

PERFUMERY & TOILET REQUISITES.
Scents, Soaps, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Mirrors, &c.

FROM OPTICIANS OF THE HIGHEST REPUTE.
Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Preservers, Binoculars, Microscopes, Telescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c.

SCIENTIFIC & PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Barometers, Hydrometers, Hygrometers, Lactometers, Pluviometers, Thermometers, &c.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
Bows, Dividers, Scales, Stencils, Levels, Compasses, Tapes, Chains, &c.

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Filters, Baths, Lamps, Churns, Brushes, Enamelled Iron Ware, &c.

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Gladstone, Courier and Hand Bags, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux.

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OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS
From the most renowned European Houses.

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Sole Proprietors and Shippers of the justly celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy" and "Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky,"

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Soda, Potash, Lithia, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, Raspberryade.

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Caps, Cases, Cartridges, Bullets, Wads and Apparatus.

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Archery, Badminton, Billiard, Cricket, Fencing, Fishing, Football, Golf, Rackets, Lawn Tennis, Playing Cards, Chess, Draughts, &c.

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Oil and Water Colours, Brushes, Papers, Blocks, Pencils, Canvas, &c.

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Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilet Services.

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Rings, Pins, Necklets, Lockets, Eardrops, Bracelets, Cups, &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

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MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

	Rs.		Rs.
Dark Cambric Costumes, from	15 to 25	Long Sealskin Jackets, from	75 to 90
Navy Serge do. do.	25 to 40	Do. Astrakan do. do.	35 to 40
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Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
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Mufflers and Wrappers.
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Linen Collars and Cuffs.
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White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Fichus.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.

Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies' Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
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Soap Boxes.
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Work Boxes, &c., &c.

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EAST STREET, POONA.

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A PERFECT PROTECTION FOR WEAR IN

THE JUNGLE, OUTSTATION OR HILLS.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	14	0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	14	0
Extra quality, made with Double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16	0

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14	8
Extra Stout, with Double Cork Body	16	0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	22	0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	12	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9	8
Drab Felt Helmets	12	8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	18	0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	18	0

LADIES' HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Felt Light, good Shape and perfect protection with Soft Silk Pad	12	8
Grey Felt on Pith Body, very Pretty Shape, good protection, Light, and finished in the best Style	12	8

THE TERAI HAT.

		Rs.	a.
Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape	Ladies'	18	0
	Gents'	18	0

PITH HELMETS.
THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

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Boys' or Girls'	4	8
Ladies' Riding	6	8
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PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods :—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the BOMBAY GAZETTE. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities :—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	,,	2,000 ,,
Brevier	,,	1,000 ,,
Minion	,,	1,500 ,,
Nonpareil	,,	1,000 ,,

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.

The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. KASHGAR, bringing NEW TYPE for the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.

The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
BOMBAY GAZETTE, Rampart Row, Bombay.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Bombay.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the BRITISH GOVERNMENT has ASSUMED ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGE of the NATIVE STATE of JANJIRA during the MINORITY of the present NAWAB, SIDI AHMED KHAN, SIDI IBRAHIM KHAN, it is hereby publicly notified that ALL PERSONS who have PECUNIARY CLAIMS against the said State are required to REGISTER the same with the PROOFS of their CLAIMS in the ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT'S COURT at JANJIRA on or before the 31st of October 1880.

All claims produced after the above said date will be rejected.

C. BLATHWAYT,
Acting Collector and Political Agent, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th August 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of MORESHWAR JANARDHAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BHASKAR BAPU JOSHI, HARISCHANDRA }
KRISHNA JOSHI, and MOROBA BALAJI, the } Applicants.
Executors named in the Will }

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, by the abovenamed applicants. ALL PERSONS concerned or interested in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 13th day of August 1880.

JANARDHAN & HORMUSJEE,
Applicants' Attorneys.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

AN APPLICATION has been made by Mr. CURSONDASS HURGOVUN CHUTTOO to the undersigned, for TRANSFER of SIX SHARES in the above Company, Nos. 146, 147, 151, 152, 211, and 215, standing in the name of his father, the late HURGOVUN CHUTTOO, to his own name. ANY PERSON or PERSONS having any INTEREST or CLAIM in the above said shares, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to us, at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the said transfer will be duly completed,—Dated this thirteenth day of August 1880.

JNO G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

SETS consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork.

Cash, per set, Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.) have the honour to announce that they have been appointed

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND COMPANY,
And that they are now in a position to supply their
CHAMPAGNE

to the Trade, Clubs, Messes, and Co-operative Societies on very advantageous terms.

Messrs. GIESLER's reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & COMPANY have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this brand more prominently to the notice of wine consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Giesler's "for India," their finest brand				
	Qts	per doz.	Cash	Rs. 48-0
do. do.	Pts.	do.	do.	25-8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next [estimated at 60 Tons].

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Tallow" and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security in cash or Government Paper amounting to 5 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th August 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 600 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, to the Company's Specification, in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 150 Tons per month, commencing from 1st January next.

The Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rates per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security amounting to 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th August 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

REDUCED PRICE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
BY
GRATTAN GEARY.
With a Map and Illustrations,
IN TWO VOLUMES.

A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price,
Rs. 6-8 ; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)

The Author keeps strictly within the domain of facts and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts feel extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
or at the Booksellers.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for a First Class Public Company. He must be thoroughly acquainted with minute detail of Company work. Salary starting Rs. 150 a month. Security Rs. 2,500 required. Address, "SECRETARY, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
,, 1872 .... £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES IN CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,502
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong phaeton with a powerful iron grey Arab horse and harness.

1 handsome Office shigram with fast trotting strong grey Arab horse and harness.

The property of Lieut. Colonel Hanwell, proceeding to Europe:—

1 handsome powerful brown bay Waler gelding, 15-1½ high, a well broken charger, perfectly quiet, has been ridden by a lady, and stands fire perfectly.

1 handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horse, goes well in harness, and carries a lady.

1 handsome strong Barelly cart in good condition.

1 handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arab horse, goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—COMMANDERS and OFFICERS of VESSELS are hereby informed that at HAMILTON'S, only three minutes' drive from the Dock, they will find all the accommodation and comfort of a first-class ENGLISH HOTEL and RESTAURANT. Table d'Hote Tiffin, 1-30. Dinner 7-30 p.m. The coolest and most comfortable Billiard Room in Bombay. H. HAMILTON & Co.

THE COLABA AMATEUR MINSTRELS will give ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at No. 4, Grant's Buildings. To commence punctually at 9. Admission Re. 1. Family Tickets to admit 4 Rs. 3. Children under 12, As. 8. Tickets to be had of the Troupe, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

LOST, a SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 365, in the SASSOON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED. The Finder will be REWARDED on returning the same to R. BROWN, 21, Marine Street.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—Practice Game THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at half past three.

WANTED, a BYCICLE, any size from 48 to 6 inches. Price moderate. Apply to RETLAW, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman of quiet habits, Board and Lodgings in the Fort. Aspect west or South. Situation, airy. State particulars, with terms, which must be moderate. Address "B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN.—Roast English Sucking Pig, Apple Sauce and Sage and Onions. W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

GERMAN AND FRENCH TUITION by PRIVATE LESSONS. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, a HOUSE in MARINE LINES, from August 21st. Apply 17, Marine Lines.

TO LET, DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Forbes Street, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS in Hornby Row. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, 6, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a pure Arabian Greyhound BITCH (young) with three pups. Father the same breed as slut. Well worthy the attention of Rajas and Sportsmen. For particulars apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S BORDEAUX of 1875 Vintage, Medoc for breakfast Rs 14 ; Larose, St. Julien and Cantenac, Dinner Wines, Rs. 24-0, 22-0 and 18-0 ; Mouton, Rauzan and Palmer, after Dinner Wines, Rs. 36-0, 30-0 and 27-0.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WHISKEYS and SCHNAPPS.—Fine old pure Irish and Scotch Rs. 24-0 and Rs. 18-8 ; Scheidam aromatic Schnapps Rs. 18-8 per doz.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed Tin Cylinders of 1 Quire each, Rs. 4-8 per Quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

NEAT VICTORIA and good-looking BAY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE. Apply X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Tables at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS and STEAKS, SANDWICHES, HAM, BREAD, and CHEESE, TEA and COFFEE, in five minutes, at PEARSE'S, 28, Rampart Row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

BUSINESS here has been unusually dull during the past week, even for this season of the year, the amount of transactions reported both in Exports and Imports having been of the most trifling character. Hindoo and Mussulman fast-days during the week have no doubt something to do with the ruling depression, but next Friday will be the Hindoo Cocoanut Holiday, when the S. W. Monsoon is supposed to terminate, and communication generally with the up-country markets to reopen. This year, however, in addition to very heavy shipments of Manchester Goods and Yarns on the way to the East, by which any increased demand arising from activity in the local markets will be supplied, there is the feeling of uncertainty that exists respecting the termination of the Afghan campaign; not that any doubt is felt as to what the final upshot of the campaign must be, but that it will be prolonged beyond the autumn there is little doubt, and as the means by which it is proposed to meet the expenses of the war are still unknown, trade must be affected so long as the uncertainty exists. Our Crop prospects are now generally very favourable; steady rains have fallen during the week in the Berars, and unless the growing plants suffer from excessive rain hereafter, we may look for another season of bountiful crops. The unfavourable accounts coming to hand from the home markets have quite checked any disposition to operate in Cotton during the past week, besides the demand for local consumption keeps up prices, notwithstanding lower rates at home. Seeds are quiet, and Wheat, although still in good supply, is in less demand, in the face of more favourable accounts of the English harvest. Money here continues very easy; Sterling Exchange is very sensitive, and, until something definite is known as to the course which Government will adopt respecting Council drafts, will probably continue very liable to sudden fluctuations. Government Paper has been fairly steady, and any reduction in rates brings out large buyers at once, and any change in Shares has been generally in sellers' favour: Freights remain very dull, and are likely to continue so for some time to come.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 7th instant showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of about 12 lakhs arising from the combined causes of an increase in the trade demand, and also from a decrease in Deposits. The Bank's rate of discount continue nominally at 5 per cent. on demand loans on Government Paper, but accommodation is still procurable in the open market on easier terms.

EXCHANGE.—Although the amount of Bills that have changed hands during the past week has been unusually small, the fluctuations in rates have been considerable. Early in the week the tendency was downwards, but the allotment of Council Bills in London on Wednesday, on rather better terms than were generally looked for, has rather strengthened the market. On Monday the market opened after the mail at Saturday's closing rates of 1s. 8½d. per rupee for demand Bank and 1s. 8¾d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills: on these terms there was little or no business doing, and on Tuesday rates opened and closed weak at a decline of 1-32d. per rupee, which on Wednesday was increased to a 1-16th from the opening rates for the mail. On Thursday a firmer feeling prevailed owing to the allotment of Council Bills on higher terms than were generally looked for, and half of the previous decline was regained. For next week 30 lacs are again advertised.

The particulars of the sale of Council drafts were as follows:—Rs. 24,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 to Madras, and Rs. 5,00,000 to Bombay, at an average rate of 1s. 8½d. per rupee, tenders at that rate receiving 33 per cent.

BAR SILVER in London closed firm at 52⅝ per oz., and to-day has advanced to 52 11-16d. per oz. Shipments of the metal have been advised during the week to the extent of £70,000 for this port, and also of £20,000 of Gold. To-day the market has been rather weaker and rates close this evening as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 7-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 8 3-16d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 15-32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 21 32d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8½d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 11-16d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·16¼.

At the present time it is quite impossible to form any opinion as to the future course of the market. Rates have hitherto been maintained by the anticipation of a reduction in Council drafts, and so long as this prospect continues to be held over the market, there is little probability of any material decline; on the contrary, any reduction from the quantity now offered might lead to a material advance, and that the weekly sales must be reduced, appears now to be almost a certainty. Trade influences during the next three months must, however, be in favour of lower rates, as shipments hence will be insignificant, whereas our Imports will be on a very large scale.

On Calcutta, we now quote the rate for demand drafts 3-32 per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight bills 5-16 per cent. discount.

On China, the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest rate telegraphed for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9⅝d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 3¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Although our quotations show a partial decline of ⅛th from those of last week, it must be attributed rather to forced sales soon after last mail left than to any weakness in the market, as the tone of the market is decidedly very steady. At the same time there is little reason why prices should advance much above the present level, unless Exchage rises very materially. To-day's closing rates at which there is a steady demand are as follows:—Fours Rs. 96, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 104 5-16, Port Trust Bonds Rs. 94¼, Municipal 5 per cent. Loan Rs. 103⅞.

SHARES.—There has been a fairly steady demand throughout the week, and with few exceptions, any changes in our list of quotations are in favour of sellers. Among Banks, the only change is an advance of Rs. 2½ per share in Bombays. Land Companies are quite unaltered. Among Press shares Apollos have advanced Rs. 35, New Indian Rs. 5, Broach Rs. 10, Fort Rs. 150, and Sassoons Rs. 50. In Mill shares Anglo-Indians have advanced Rs. 6, Bombay United Rs. 15, Dhurumseys Rs. 25, Empress Rs. 20, Jewraz Balloos Rs. 45, Madras United Rs. 60, Manockjee Petits Rs. 15, Mazagons Rs. 30, Morarjees Rs. 15, New Great Eastern Rs. 35, Orientals Rs. 5, Prince of Wales Rs. 23, Sassoons Rs. 50, Soonderdas Rs. 35. Among Miscellaneous Companies the only change is an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay Saw Mills.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have had another week of extreme quietness in all descriptions of Goods, and clearances from the bazaar are only estimated at about 1,000 parcels in all whilst prices are weak throughout, and in some cases partiallly ¼ anna per piece lower. With quiet accounts from Manchester, and large shipments on the way, the dulness is not to be wondered at, as after the very heavy buying early last month in anticipation of autumn requirements, a lull for a time was only to be anticipated, but with a continuance of favourable Crop accounts it is probable that we shall see a renewal of the demand after Cocoanut day. This is generally about the dullest period of the whole year, and this year dealers have made every provision for an up-country demand, before that demand can possibly commence. Even now, however, our stocks are not large, and although they will be considerably augmented during the current month, they will no doubt be worked off as soon as communication with the up-country markets is thoroughly re-opened.

GREY GOODS.—Shirtings of all widths meet with a moderate sale, but buyers are holding out for a decline on last quotations. Printers and Madapollams continue in fair request at about last prices. T. Cloths are in little demand. Jaccoets and Mulls are in less request. For Dhoties there is still a moderate enquiry. *Bleached Goods* remain very quiet, the demand being quite of a retail character. *Dyed, Printed and Turkey Red Goods* are going into consumption on about previous terms. For local-made Goods there is still a steady demand at about previous prices.

TWIST.—Our remarks respecting the Piece-Goods market generally apply almost equally to that for Yarns which is now very quiet although far from over-stocked. For local-made Twist there is still a good enquiry on previous terms.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Early in the week there was a slightly better enquiry at previous rates, but during the pastfew days the demand has quite died away, and even at a decline of 4 as. per cwt. business is not practicable. The only sale that has come to our notice during the week has been one of a small lot of Australian Tiles at Rs. 46 per cwt. *Yellow Metal.*—The position of this market is practically unchanged, both here and at home, the quotation for Braziers, to arrive, is nominally Rs. 37 per cwt., but there are few buyers. *Iron* is steady, stocks are moderate, and with the re-opening of communication with the up-country markets, a good enquiry is looked for.

COALS.—The only transaction reported during the week has been the sale of 2,000 tons Davison's West Hartley, September-October sailing, via Cape, at Rs. 19½ per ton. The market keeps steady, but with present heavy stocks, spot prices are barely maintained.

COTTON.—A general decline of 1-16th per lb. has been established in the price of Surats in Liverpool during the week without, however, affecting this market, as rates here are maintained by the continued demand for local consumption. Our available stock is now reduced to about 1,25,000 bales, which at the present rate of 25,000 bales monthly will not be much more than will be required by the local Mills before the end of the year. It is true that large stocks of Old Cotton are held back in the Dhollera districts, but these cannot come forward until the end of November, and no New Cotton will be down until quite the end of the year. A few sales have been made in New Akote and M. G. Broach during the week at Rs. 215 for the former and Rs. 225 per candy for the latter: at these rates there are still sellers but buyers are not forthcoming.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the week	7,739	3,172	2,742
Total since 1st Sept.	1,158 008	833,947	956,744
„ „ 1st Jany.	1,040,008	761,424	858,325

The *Clearances for Sea* for the week amount to 917 bales, making a total of 841,163 bales since 1st January, against 579,617 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Omra	Rs. 210	= 5 7/16d.
F.G.F. do.	„ 204	= 5¼d.
G.F. do.	„ 200	= 5⅛d.
Good Dhollera	„ 207	= 5 11/32d.
G. F do.	„ 198	= 5 3/16d.
Good Ginned Dharwar	„ 210	= 5 7/16d.
G. F. Compta	„ 196	= 5⅛d.
New Akote (March delivery)	„ 215	= 5 19/32d.
„ M. G. Broach „ „	„ 225	= 5 27/32d.

CROP.—The prospects of the Oomrawuttee Crop have materially improved during the week. Seasonable rains have fallen throughout the Berars, and the plants, which were being dried up, are now looking well, and although the Crop must necessarily be a late one, it is hoped that the outturn will now be much more favourable than was anticipated. From the Broach and Dhollera districts accounts continue most favourable, and very large Crops are again looked for. The weather in the Southern Mahratta Country is said to be favourable for sowing operations, and prospects are generally good.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has only been in very moderate enquiry, supplies are small, and in the face of unfavourable accounts from home, little is doing for Export at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is dull. Stocks are very small, and shippers have generally stopped operating: the nominal quotation is still Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT, with more favourable harvest prospects in England, is in less demand. The stocks held here are large, and with food-grain generally exceptionally cheap present prices are not likely to be maintained. The nominal rate for White is still Rs. 32 and Red Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolas	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	„ 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 109 touch	„ 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-8-9
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-15-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Suliote, 1,142 tons, Captain W. F. Goodburn, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons' Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg. Dutt, Surg. Major Ashton, Lieut. T. W. Stansfield, Surg. D. Elcum, Apothecary and Mrs. C. Rozario, Mrs. Meade and five children, Acting Sub-Conductor H. Todman, four Comst. clerks, eight inspectors, and 102 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pera, 1,302 tons Captain G. Hyde, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Venice (16th July), brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—6 cases beads, 12 packages piece goods, 21 packages glassware, 4 cases cologne, 230 packages papers, 8 bales twist, 5 cases clocks, 5 packages color and paint, 3 packages thread, 9 cases saffron, 3 boxes gold coins, 3 boxes specie, 453 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold, 1 package coffee, and many packages merchandise.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy, 1,726 tons Captain A. W. Adamson, sailed yesterday for China with China and Australian Mails, 1,124 chests opium and general cargo. She took the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Captain I. W. Auttley. For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. I. H. de Rienzy, Mrs. Mason, Mr. D. A. Sibthorp, Lieut. Mason, Miss Wright, Mr. H. S. Burges, Mr. P. McDonough, and Mr. C. Collagher. For Yokohama.—Mr. Joseph Arthur.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Kurrachee.
13	Gitana	Stewart	Calcutta.
	Trafalgar	Johnston	Calcutta.
	Lombardy (s)	Adamson	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pachamba, Mitchell, to Kurrachee.

Ship Suliote, Goodburn, to Moulmein.

The steamer City of Baltimore, to Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
10 Tranonare ... Coconada.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
11 British Monarch ... Coast.

ADEN.

ARIVALS.

June. 14 Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
22 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
July. 8 Celestial Empire, ship, Duncan, from Cardiff.
9 Indian Empire, ship, Watson, from Cardiff.
12 Beneleugh, ship, Clark, from Cardiff.
13 Colombo, ss, Liparelli, from Marseilles.
16 Chalmette, barque, s s, Chairburn, from Zanzibar.
18 Broom Hall, ship, Bate, from Cardiff.
18 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Berbera.
19 Arago, ss, Jones, from Bombay.
21 Philomel, H M, ss, Berners, from Jubul Jookur.
24 Sherborne, ss, Page, from Cardiff.
27 Arend, D G, D ker, from Flesingon.
27 Valk, D G, s, Fisser, from Flesingon.
27 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
27 Dotterel, ss, Rolfe, from Zanzibar.
27 Brenus, ss, Sawle, from Marseilles.
27 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, from London.
28 Lombardy, ss, Hector, from Venice.
28 Africa, R T Ship, Alexeieff, from Por'said.
28 Anandale, ss, Leish, from London.
28 Yangtze, s, Pelligtin, from Shanghai.
28 Patriana, ss, Lester, from Bombay.
29 Olympia, ss, Crag, from Bombay.
29 City of London, ss, Macneil, from Calcutta.
29 Utretcht, ss, Brom, from Batavia.
30 Sibylla, ss, Martin, from Calcutta.
30 Essex, Ship, Codlin, from Newyork.
31 Glenbervie, ss, Hay, from Bombay.
Aug. 1 Tenasserim, ss, Polson, from Rangoon.
1 Reinamercedes, ss, Munitiz, from Manilla.
1 Viceroy, ss, Vaile, from Calcutta.
1 Glenroy, ss, Donaldson, from Foochoo
1 Khedive, ss, Tomlin, from Bombay.
1 Jeranos, ss, Curson, from Akyab.
2 Inventor, ss, Donaldson, from Calcutta.
2 Stanmore, ss, Thompson, from Bombay.
3 Philomel H M, ss, Berners, from Guardafui.
3 Algitha, s, Barwise, from Akyab.
4 Bellingham, ss, Gray, from Newcastle.
4 Tonquin, F T Ship, Vaulx, from Toulon.

DEPARTURES.

July. 28 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, to Bombay.
28 Philomel, H M, ss, Berners, to Guardafui.
28 Dotterel, s, Rolfe, to Marseilles.
28 Brenus, s, Sawle, to Reunion.
28 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, to Calcutta.
28 Lombardy, ss, Hector, to Bombay.
28 Anandale, ss, Leisk, to Kurrachee.
28 Yanstze, ss, Pelligoin, to Marseilles.
28 Patriana, ss, Lester, to Marseilles.
29 Arend, D G, ss, Dyker, to Batavia.
29 Utretcht, s, Broom, to Holland.
30 Arago, ss, Jones, to Dunkirk.
30 City of London, ss, Macneil, to London.
30 Sibylla, ss, Martin, to Marseilles.
31 Sherborne, ss, Pace, to Cochin.
31 Valk, D G, ss, Fisser, to Batavia.
31 Africa, R T Ship, Alexeieff, to China.
31 Olympia, ss, Craig, to Liverpool.
31 Glenbervie, ss, Hay, to Havre.
Aug. 1 Tenasserim, ss, Polson, to London.
1 Reinamercedes, ss, Munitiz, to Liverpool.
1 Viceroy, ss, Vaile, to Marseilles.
1 Glenroy, ss, Donaldson, to London.
1 Khedive, ss, Tomlin, to Southampton.
2 Jeranos, ss, Curson, to Portsaid F O.
2 Inventor, Donaldson, to Genova.
3 Beneleugh, Ship, Clark, to Sandhead.
3 Stanmore, ss, Thompson, to Malta F O.
3 Algitha, ss, Barwise, to Portsaid.
4 Celestial Empire ship, Duncan, to Calcutta.
5 Tonquin, F T Ship, Vaulx, to Saigon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
Houghton, Ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
Indian Empire, Ship, Watson, from Cardiff.
Colomba, ss, Liparelli, from Marseilles.
Chalmette, A Barque, Chairburn, from Zanzibar.
Broomhall, Ship, Bate, from Cardiff.
Dupleix, s, Such, from Mauritius.
Essex, Ship, Codlin, from Newyork.
Philomel H M, ss, Berners, from Guardafui.
Bellingham, ss, Gray, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—1,510 plates hard spelter, Hemchund Jaichund, 490 kegs pig lead and 250 boxes tinned plates, Joseph Soares.

Macedonia s—100 boxes bar soap Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Janet Court—200 barrels whiting Mamodally Lookmanjee, 34 cases acid other sorts Treacher and Co, 100 casks portland cement Joseph Soares, 42 cases papers Volkart Brothers.

Marlborough s—40 cases geneva Edulje Banajee.

Gitana—15 cases glassware Muncherjee Pallonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchmurree s—260 cwts horns A Blaschock and Co, 100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—4 cases shawls Hajee Safoodin Goolam Hoosein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—35½ chests opium Tata and Co, 16 chests opium Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck, 16 chests opium N J Abram, 44 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 28 chests opium Hajee Essac Ellias, 9 chests opium Abraham Ezra and Co, 32 chests opium Ebram Noordin and Co, 27 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 13 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram, 4 chests opium Tarachund Luchmenaron.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—52½ chests opium M S Gubbay and Co, 9½ chests opium Khetseedass Hurmookrai, 5 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram, 4 chests opium Abraham Ezra and Co, 32½ chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 37 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 10 chests opium Goolraz Jugunath, 122 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 10½ chests opium Manilall Hukumchund, 2½ chests opium Ramsook Motilall, 1 chest opium Goolubrai Mungalchund, 42½ chests opium Tarachund Luchmeenaran, 3 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12.

Stace, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Kattywar.
Holdworth, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Fleury, Captain, Army Pay Dept, on duty, from England.
Clark, Col, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England.
Mayers, Captain, 66th Regt, on duty, from England.
Paydell, Captain, 12th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Masse, Captain, Army Pay Master, on duty, from England.
Young, 2nd Lieut, 99th Regt, on duty, from England.
Sauper, Captain, Army Pay Dept, on duty, from England.
Stansfield, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Aden.
Kincoid, Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Reid, Lieut Col, 12th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Walker, Captain, Army Pay Dept, on duty, from England.
Roberts, Major, Dy Asst Qr Mr Gl, from furlough, from England.

AUGUST 13.

Steel, Major, 25th Punjaub N I, on furlough, from Kabul.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Capt G W Anson, Cant Magis, Ranikhet, privilege leave for 5 weeks, from 8th July 1880.

Appointments.

Capt T R Cowie, Offg Sub-Judge, Sitapur, to be also Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Sitapur Cants.

Mr W C Plowden, Commr of the Meerut Div, to officiate as Member of the Board of Revenue of the N W P, during the absence on leave of Mr H S Reid, or until further orders.

Mr A MacMillan, Depy Supdt of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as Magis and Collr, Bijnor, during the absence on leave of Mr C W Mellor, or until further orders.

Mr W G Jackson, Asst Magis and Collr, Mirzapur, to be Depy Supdt of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Mr A MacMillan, or until further orders.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette.*)

ADMIRALTY, July 23.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 30th April 1877:—

Engr P Blanch has been placed on the Retired List from the 8th inst.

The following promotions have been made from the 19th inst:—

Comdr A L Douglas to be Captain in H M's Fleet.

Lieut E S Dugdale to be Comdr in H M's Fleet.

Staff Surgn R L Bett has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgn in H M's Fleet, with seniority of 15th Feb 1880.

Royal Marine Forces.

The following promotions, dated 4th July, 1880, have taken place in the Royal Marine Lt Infy, viz.:—

Col-Comdt H W Gwyn to be Major Genl, vice Stewart, deceased.

Lieut Col Second Comdt W H W Bennett to be Col Comdt, vice Gwyn.

Lieut Col H C N Blanckley to be Lieut Col Second Comdt, vice Bennett.

Major F G Le Grand to be Lieut Col, vice Blanckley.

Captain H M Kay to be Major, vice Le Grand.

Lieut G A E Gore to be Captain, vice Kay.

The following promotion, dated 10th July, 1880, has also taken place in the Royal Marine Lt Infy, viz.:—

Lieut H C Horrocks, to be Captain, vice Harrison, permitted to resign his Commission.

The undermentioned Officer to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty:—

Lieut Col R W B Hunt, Royal Marine Lt Infy, vice Gwyn, promoted.

Asst Paymaster E R S Sandys has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in H M's Fleet, with seniority of 19th July, 1880.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette.*)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 23.

BREVET.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers for their services during the recent operations in South Africa under the command of Lieut-Genl Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G C B, G C M G:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captain and Bt Major H McCalmont, 7th Hussars.

Captain and Bt Major H Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

To be Majors.

Captains W Howard, 80th Foot, A G Yeatman-Biggs, R A, E Frederick, Lord Gifford, V C, 57th Foot, J R Poole, R A, E J H Spratt, 29th Foot, and F M G Hutchinson, 4th Foot.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut Col the Hon H C Needham, late Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut Col.

Captain A M Outram, Nothingham or Royal Sherwood Foresters Militia, to be Captain.

Augustus C V Rollesten, Esq, late Lieut, 16th Foot, to be Lieut.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a pring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles.'

Pamphlets may be had on application.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 r month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all othe' children of the same family; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School.
1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE.

I AM DESIRED by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR to CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held at the Town Hall on TUESDAY, th 17th instant, at 5 p. m. (and not on Wednesday, the 18th instant, as previously intimated) for the purpose of considering the property of RAISING a FUND for the RELIEF of the FAMILIES of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE SOLDIERS who have FALLEN in the AFGHAN WAR.

His Excellency will take the chair at the meeting.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 13th August 1880.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TOMLINSON—August 13th, Elsie May, the youngest daughter of Owen and Sarah Tomlinson. Deeply regretted. Funeral will leave his residence precisely at 4-30 p. m.—English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—August 7th, at Hajipur, Tirhut, the wife of D. B. Allen, C.S., of a daughter.

NEDHAM—August 1st, at Sambalpur, C. P., the wife of W. A. Nedham, of a daughter.

GEDDES—August 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of C. T. Geddes, of a son.

MCLEOD—August 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon Major K. McLeod, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Calcutta Medical College, of a son.

DEATHS.

SHUKL—August 7th, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Narsinde Shukl, Probationer for the Native Civil Service.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

IN commenting last Sunday on the recent reverse at Khuski-Nakhud, *Native Opinion* said: "Alexander the Great, whose engines of war were mere toys in comparison to British artillery, rifles, and the scientific appliances of modern times, not only passed triumphantly through the very localities of the present war, but remained a considerably longer time in Afghanistan, founding cities, appointing chiefs, and leaving traces of his presence, some of which exist to this day. We have no accurate accounts of his policy but its effects were amazing . . . Mahmud the Ghaznavide, Chenghiz Khan, Taymur and Nadir Shah also vanquished Afghanistan and invaded India; all of them however left traces of blood only, and not of civilization. They conquered by terror, Alexander by conciliation." The parallel here drawn between the Macedonian and the present campaign is not a very happy one; and the statement that Alexander conquered by conciliation is incorrect. His expedition through Kandahar and Afghanistan into the Punjab was an act of pure aggression against peoples of whom he had barely heard, and with whom he had not had even the remotest political relations. If our contemporary intended to suggest that the Government of India would do well to annex Kandahar and Afghanistan as it has already annexed the Punjab, and to give those countries the blessings of freedom, of permanent peace and of commercial prosperity, or, in other words, of British rule, the parallel would be less unfortunate. But *Native Opinion* meant nothing of the kind. In common with the rest of the native press, our contemporary has a morbid dread, not perhaps of annexation *per se*, but of annexation by the British Government, even of a single square mile of fresh territory, and he would be among the foremost to raise an outcry if the Government of India proceeded to do on humane grounds and for the general good of Central Asia, what Alexander did to satisfy a mere personal ambition for political immortality. We are surprised, therefore, that *Native Opinion* should hold up Alexander's conquest for the admiration of those who are conducting the present campaign, more especially as the dust of centuries has not in the least obscured the real nature and final results of that conquest.

To say, again, that Alexander conquered by conciliation is absurd. The Greek historians tell us that in Afghanistan Alexander was at the head of an army of more than 150,000 men. With that force he swept irresistibly on, killing, burning, and destroying, but never advancing until all opposition in his rear and on his flanks had been completely crushed. That was the grim secret of his being able to found so-called cities (but really military stations) as he went; and his policy, which was simply one of seizure and annexation by irresistible force, was as far removed from conciliation as it is very well possible to conceive. "All those who attempted resistance were successively attacked, overpowered and slain. Even those who did not resist but fled to the mountains were pursued and either slaughtered or sold for slaves. The only way of escaping the sword was to remain, submit, and await the fiat of the invader." This was what Alexander did against the Aspasii, the Guraei and the Assakeni, tribes occupying the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush. South of this in Kabul, Kandahar and Seistan, Alexander met with very little combined resistance, and here, as elsewhere (excepting perhaps the troops of Porus), the Asiatics whom he encountered fought chiefly with missiles, were little suited for hand-to-hand combat, and were, relatively to the invader, a far weaker foe than the modern Afghan, who is armed not only with weapons nearly as effective as those of his opponent, but with the implacability of a religious fanaticism, fiercer than any other that has ever maddened the human breast. We cannot turn aside to examine the interesting ethnographical question that here arises; we may merely say in passing that the tribes whom Alexander subdued in Kandahar and Seistan were probably of Persian origin, while the people north of them, the Paropamisadae, a free mountain-race who do not appear to have been subdued during the Persian dominion in Asia, were probably "Indians," as Arrian calls them, of the same race as the Hindus, but not converted to either the Brahminical or Buddhistic faiths, adopted by those of their race who had crossed over into India. Another, though less probable conjecture, would be that they were Saythian nomads. But in any case, neither west nor east of the Indus did Alexander meet any tribes who had become like the modern Afghan, savagely implacable through constant fighting and the fiercest fanaticism. His task was, therefore, a much easier one than that now before the Government of India; and he executed it so thoroughly and so ruthlessly that the unconditional surrender of the tribes necessarily followed. To refer such submission to conciliation on Alexander's part is completely to ignore the most characteristic feature of the expedition. In proof, moreover, that there was little conciliation even after surrender, we find Alexander after his subjugation of Bactria and when about to return to the city he had founded at Opian near Begram (25 miles N. E. of Kabul), leaving at Balkh 10,000 foot and 3,500 horse to keep the territory in subjugation. In founding Alexandria at Opian in B. C. 329 he also placed there a large permanent force of military colonists.

But our contemporary states that Alexander "always enlisted the sympathies of many chiefs with their troops in his own interests, who adopted even Greek names, and still coined centuries after his death money with Greek legends invariably bearing the words *Philhellenos*, 'friend of the Greeks.' Some Afghans even now pretend to be the descendants of Macedonian warriors." Alexander secured an ally in the Indian Prince Taxilus; but the latter did not come into Alexander's camp until Afghanistan lay prostrate at the Macedonian's feet; and a similar remark applies to Porus, who was "conciliated" by a battle in which his forces were completely crushed and which rendered all further resistance futile. So also, after capturing Sangala (Lahore), he "conciliated" the inhabitants by putting 17,000 of them to death and taking 70,000 others captive. So, again, in going down the Jhelum and Indus he perpetually disembarked to "conciliate" the tribes by attacking and slaughtering all that resisted him.

Such, then, was Alexander's policy of "conciliation" of which *Native Opinion* is so enamoured,—a policy of bloody and wanton spoliation for which not the shadow of a political pretext can be advanced, a policy carried out with a skill, vigilance, and resource that is simply amazing and that in this respect reads the Government of India many a lesson,—but a policy, nevertheless, that was so essentially evil, that our contemporary can never have studied what is really known about it. It is not in the least surprising, however, that traces of the Macedonian occupation east and west of the Indus should still exist for the delectation of the antiquarian. Alexander left behind him to hold the territory he had acquired a considerable military force; and about fifteen years after his departure Seleucus Nicator, his successor to this eastern territory, marched with a second army into Afghanistan and the Punjab. But the process of Hellenizing this part of Asia, or rather, the introduction of a faint and partial resemblance of genuine Hellenism into Asia, was really the work of Alexander's successor, Seleucus. Alexander was quite unfitted by temper and character to introduce the "free civil polity upon which the march of every Grecian community was based" or indeed anything approaching such polity. But even with Seleucus the administration was as completely despotic and unfruitful as that of the Persians before it.

A French writer has said that a man's reputation is like his shadow, which sometimes follows and sometimes precedes him, and which is occasionally longer, occasionally shorter, than he is. Looking at the dark shadow that followed Alexander marching from Issus to the Hyphasis, our contemporary writes as if he were contemplating the sublime darkness that sweeps across the earth during the sun's eclipse and leaves all things as fair and beautiful as they were before. But the eclipse which the Macedonian drew after him was little else than a long-lived train of terror and blood and ruin. We would recommend our contemporary to bask contentedly in the genial light which has since streamed from the West into India; and to be thankful that he was not fated to be born within that awful shadow of conquest by "conciliation" on which he has discoursed to us so pleasantly.

THE first question in regard to the establishment of a light in the neighbourhood of Guardafui is the exact position in which the lighthouse should be placed; the next consideration is the maintenance of the establishment in safety, and the last point to be thought of is the cost. The description of light to be set up can, without difficulty, be settled as it cannot be of great importance whether the fixed, flashing, or revolving method be used. It is not so easy, however, to decide on the site of the lighthouse, especially as nautical men differ so greatly in their opinions, some preferring Ras Asir, others Ras Shenarif, many Ras Hafun, while a fourth party incline towards Abdul Kuri Island, just south of Socotra. This is really so important a consideration that it should not be lightly settled by the fiat of any particular official. A commission might with advantage be issued by the Board of Trade to take the evidence of all masters of vessels engaged in the Eastern trade, British and foreign, as to the best spot whereon to erect the lighthouse. With all due deference to officers of the Royal Navy it is not believed that they are by any means the best judges of a question of this kind. On board Her Majesty's vessels such a good look-out is kept, the reckoning is so carefully worked, and the coast is frequently so well known from continual sailing close inshore, that it becomes almost a fancy question with naval officers where a light is to be put. They are apt to argue the point from what they would do themselves, forgetting that if the course they consider desirable were steered, but little need for the light would exist. On the other hand, it must not be supposed there is the slightest intention of deprecating the skill or watchfulness of masters of merchant vessels even by implication. Every one knows that they are obliged to make the shortest and quickest passage possible, and they accordingly sometimes run it a little too fine, in their laudable endeavours to further the interests of their owners; for this very reason they are better able to say what would help them best to speed to their destination.

The erection and maintenance of the light is a political question of some difficulty owing to the Egyptian occupation of the Somali coast. We know that the Khedive is prepared for any scheme that will fill his coffers, and light dues are an exceedingly simple expedient. Accordingly when he was asked to look into the matter his agents reported that the establishment for protection must consist of a considerable body of infantry, some cavalry, and a few guns. No doubt at first a force of some numerical strength would be sent, but it would soon be allowed to dwindle down *à la mode Egyptienne* until the cost of the maintenance represented but a fraction of the dues charged. Again, it is very doubtful if Her Majesty's Government would accept any such proposal as that made by Colonel Graves Bey in his report to General Stone (a portion of which is quoted in the Royal Geographical Society's Journal for June, 1880) involving as it must very heavy dues on vessels passing through the Suez Canal. It appears to us that the British Government are in the best position to undertake the project. We find that during 1879-80, 908 merchant vessels called at Aden, of which 679 were British, but of course those bound to and from Bombay and Kurrachee might be omitted, as they do not necessarily sight the African coast at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. This last is, however, more a question of whether such vessels are liable for dues than affecting the fact that the light must prove most beneficial to British shipping.

Again, we have made, and still have the power to make treaties with the Somalis on that part of the coast (as also Socotra), and there has been no official recognition in any way of the Khedive's sovereignty beyond Berbera, though such has been asserted by advocates of the extension of Egyptian authority, and is assumed by the Khedive's officers in the coolest way possible. However that cannot alter our rights in regard to original treaties, or what is more, affect our ability to step in and close the question once for all by some overt act of recognition of Somali independence. Once that be accomplished the rest is easy. A lighthouse could be maintained at Guardafui as easily and in exactly the same manner as at Perim, even to the strength of the garrison of less than fifty sepoys, and their relief bi-monthly. Nor would the Somalis themselves view any such measure with so much aversion as seems to be supposed, for in the first place it would afford a perpetual guarantee that their independence would be maintained, and the Mijertéu tribe live in perpetual dread of Egyptian annexation. In the next the chance of being brought into more intimate connection with Aden would be no slight inducement; last but not least the dollars we should pay with regularity would be to them an overpowering persuasive, for they would be acquired punctually and with no risk. In respect to the cost it will not be difficult to ascertain the actual amount disbursed to keep up Perim, and the prime cost of the lighthouse is a mere matter of detail. The question as to the dues to be charged is more difficult to form an opinion upon, but it is after all one which owners of vessels and underwriters will be in the best position to judge of, and evidence might with advantage be taken on the point. On the whole there appears very little difficulty in the matter provided of course that the original outlay is forthcoming, and surely the Government could get Parliament to vote a sufficient sum without much opposition being offered.

THE public meeting to raise a Patriotic Fund for the relief of the families of European and native soldiers who have fallen in the Afghan war which was announced for Wednesday is, it appears, to be held on Tuesday afternoon instead. It is a great mistake to hold this meeting with such short notice and on the eve of the holidays when so many Europeans and natives will be going out of town. Would it not be better to get together an influential committee in the first instance, and let the time for holding the public meeting and all the essential preliminary arrangements be decided upon with due deliberation and in fulness of knowledge? A movement so worthy in itself and so well calculated to enlist the sympathy and active co-operation of all classes of the community should not be subjected to any risk of miscarriage through over-haste or want of appreciation of local circumstances and habits.

WE hear from a source likely to be well informed that some three weeks since General Skobeleff fought another battle with the Tekke Turkomans, and did not win it. His loss is stated to have been a thousand men.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 23.

THE Queen has given a graceful and happy termination to the unfortunate dispute about the Prince Imperial's monument by resolving to place it in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. This mark of respect for the memory of the ill-fated young Prince whom Her Majesty permitted to join the English army in South Africa can have no political significance such as many persons supposed would attach to the concession of a site for the monument in Westminster Abbey, while it will appropriately bear witness for all time to the sincerity of the friendly feeling between the English Royal family and the Napoleons which had its origin in the *entente cordiale* of the two nations in 1854, and has remained unshaken by the storms of adversity that have since that time overwhelmed the Napoleon dynasty. It makes one sensible of the advantages of a monarchy when one sees the Sovereign thus rising superior to the strife and prejudices of political parties, and testifying to the continuity of national life in England by rebuking the Radical zealots of the House of Commons who now savagely and brutally exult over the downfall of Imperialism in France and brand all the Napoleons as criminals. The project of placing the Prince Imperial's statue in Westminster Abbey was the offspring of one of those violent impulses of emotion to which this nation is peculiarly liable, and most people regret that the Dean of Westminster did not discountenance it in the first instance. Everyone will admit that there was ample room for differences of opinion as to the propriety of the course Dean Stanley chose to adopt. But the matter was not of sufficient importance to afford any excuse for the determined spirit of malignity in which the Radical wing of the Liberal party have continued their opposition to the scheme after the Dean's sanction had been once given. These men are in the habit of speaking of all Conservatives as bigots but their own ferocious intolerance is the rankest bigotry. It has often been remarked that, when once a current of extreme opinion sets in in France, its influence soon extends to this side of the Channel; and we have had abundant evidence of late that the contagion of the levelling, communistic doctrines which are now in the ascendant in France has reached this country and become fashionable among men who pride themselves on being philosophical Liberals. Mr. Briggs, whose motion denouncing the appropriation of a site in the Abbey for the Prince Imperial's monument was carried by a majority in the House of Commons last Friday evening, was present a day or two afterwards at a Liberal gathering in the Crystal Palace, at which he proclaimed his victory as having sounded the death knell of Imperialism in England as well as in France. This frank avowal of the real motive of himself and his friends justifies the remark of Dean Stanley, in his admirable letter accepting the decision of the House of Commons as final, that "the ungenerous spirit which led the Royalist Parliament of 1661 to cause the disinterment of the magnates of the Commonwealth—the only act in which a precedent for the recent action of the House of Commons is sought to be found—still perhaps, in an altered form, survives in the Parliament of 1880." The Briggses and Wilfrid Lawsons of the Liberal party have spoken of Lord Beaconsfield in much the same terms which they use in speaking of Napoleon III., and they would be quite capable, if the late Prime Minister had died and been buried in Westminster Abbey, of having his remains disinterred and exposed to public insult. The truth is, that for the last two hundred years political parties in England have been fighting with the gloves on; but now revolutionary passions are once more aroused, and the frenzied animosities of Continental politics are likely to be naturalized for a time in this country. Whether it is wise for our democrats in their own interest to show themselves so uncompromising in their hour of triumph, may perhaps be doubted. Anyone who looks below the surface can see that the present state of affairs is likely to be permanent; and it is not judicious for the republican party, as Mr. Briggs calls it, to commence a war of reprisals. Probably even in the existing House of Commons a motion recommended by such speeches as were made in the debate of Friday and the public meeting of the preceding evening would never have been carried, if the Opposition had not believed that there was no chance it would be successful, and if the Ministers had been in earnest in advising the mover to withdraw his resolution. But Mr. Briggs's elaborately rhetorical speech was laughed at as a joke by the House, and when he said, in his most impressive manner, that he would tell the House what "great and glorious Englishmen" should have a monument in Westminster Abbey, an ironical cry of "Briggs!" followed, by shouts of laughter turned the whole speech into ridicule. Unfortunately, however, the Ministerialists believed, as Mr. Briggs afterwards said at the Crystal Palace, that Mr. Gladstone's sympathies were with the mover of the resolution, though in his position of Prime Minister he did not like to offend the Court by openly supporting it; and so on a division it was carried by a sufficient majority to compel the Memorial Committee and the Dean of Westminster to give way.

The excitement in the House of Commons about the Irish Disturbance Bill has died out; not that the antipathy of Conservatives and moderate Liberals to the measure is any degree weakened, but that as the Government remains inflexible and has defeated all the amendments proposed by large majorities, it is felt to be useless to prolong the discussion. The Bill was pushed through committee on Tuesday night, and the third reading will be taken on Monday. The division is expected to show a large Ministerial majority as the duty of further opposition to the Bill is now left to the House of Lords. Lord Derby and a considerable number of Whig peers will, it is believed, vote with Earl Cairns for the rejection of the Bill. The worst blow dealt to the measure this week has been the indiscreet speech of Mr. Rylands who revealed the thoughts of himself and his friends by saying he fervently hoped the principle of confiscating landlords' rents which the Bill embodies would be made permanent instead of temporary, and extended to Great Britain as well as Ireland. Mr. Plunket, with great readiness, took these words as a text by which to illustrate the full significance of Mr. Forster's ill-omened Bill, and there can be little doubt that the appointment of the new commission on landed property in Ireland is intended to lead to the adoption of "reforms" such as are so earnestly desired by Mr. Rylands.

It is not my province to deal with the English Budget; but I was present in the House on Tuesday during the debate on Mr. Hubbard's motion, and may give you my impressions of what I heard. I never saw Mr. Gladstone in such high good humour. Completely master of the situation, and conscious that the Conservatives dare not make any real opposition to proposals to benefit the agricultural interest at the expense of the payers of income-tax, he hardly took the trouble to defend his financial calculations against the attacks of Lord George Hamilton and others, but chaffed his critics all round with a playfulness quite different from the somewhat grim style of his usual irony. Mr. Bidwell, a tenant farmer member, spoke of the Premier's anxiety to have light claret drunk all over the country, and warned him that Englishmen would never give up their own wholesome beer for such foreign stuff. Mr. Gladstone gravely professed to believe Mr. Bidwell had spoken, not of light clarets, but of light carrots, and went on, amidst the laughter of the House, to explain that, when the malt duty was done away with, it would be found possible to make beer, not indeed out of carrots, but probably out of potatoes. One of the most comical incidents of the debate was the occurrence of a trifling difference of opinion between Mr. Arthur Balfour and Lord Randolph Churchill, two of the Conservative Light Brigade, who sit below the gangway and make it a special delight to worry the Ministry. Mr. Balfour, a clever, thoughtful young member, whom Mr. Gladstone always speaks of kindly as his honourable friend, propounded the original view for a Conservative that the agitation for the repeal of the malt-tax is a cry without any vitality in it, and that the Budget will do the farmer no good. Lord Randolph Churchill, a very solemn-looking young man, with an immense idea of the importance of his mission as a legislator, got up soon afterwards and said he must protest against having Mr. Balfour's opinion on this subject taken as representing the opinions of gentlemen who sat near him and usually acted with him. Mr. Gladstone seemed to be intensely amused at this split in the ranks of his most determined foes, for he laughed loudly and gave Lord Randolph an ironical cheer. The noble Lord, however, spoke very sensibly, and had, I thought, the best of the argument. The Premier afterwards spoke on the same subject, showing that good English barley has really no competition to dread, as America sends us little or no barley. As to the dying out of the cry for the repeal of the malt-tax, Mr. Gladstone said he had noticed that when the Conservatives were in power, nothing was heard of the reasons for repealing this tax which the same party put forward in opposition; and the cause of this reticence was natural enough. The Conservatives reasoned that to do away with the malt-tax would be a good thing for the farmer, but to have his friends in office was a far better thing. Why, then, should they sacrifice the greater for the lesser good! There can be no doubt that Mr. Gladstone has very cleverly stolen a march on his enemies by proposing to abolish the malt-tax; and I suppose the exigencies of party warfare make him overlook the notorious fact that, had the Conservatives when in power proposed to do anything of the kind, he and all the Liberals would have furiously assailed them for their selfishness in trying to do something for the benefit of the interest with which they are most closely connected. I could not see myself that Mr. Gladstone made out any good case for the addition of a penny to the income-tax, as it is certain that his estimate of the revenue he is to get from the new beer duty is very low, while the deficit he proposed to create by reducing the wine duties will not now have to be made good. But he means to be able to open the next financial year with a large surplus, and probably he will wait till then before deciding what degree of help is to be given to India.

The uncertainty of the situation in Turkey continues, and the most contradictory stories are published from day to day as to the intentions of the Porte regarding the recent decision of the Berlin Conference. My own conclusion is that England will be obliged to join France in compelling the Turks to cede the new frontier to Greece, on peril of losing all her influence in the east of Europe. The active intervention of Germany in Turkish affairs seems to indicate a belief in Prince Bismarck's mind that England can no longer be relied upon to frustrate Russian design in the East, and that consequently it is time for Germany and Austria to show that they have a distinct foreign policy and are not mere creatures of impulse like the English mobocracy, and that they are determined at whatever cost to keep Russia from acquiring Constantinople. An association has been formed this week for the purposing of procuring more trustworthy intelligence from the East. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant has started it, and among the numbers are Lord Dunraven, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. Arthur O way, Sir A. Borthwick, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and Captain Hozier. The qualification is a subscription of 10 guineas. Mr. E. Whitaker, of the now suppressed *Levant Herald*, is to be the agent of the Association for collecting intelligence, and I believe he has already started for the East. He is an able man, but has his queer ideas like other people. Amongst these I should be disposed to reckon his cock-and-bull story about Russia's intrigues with Ismail Pasha to make the late Khedive of Egypt Caliph of the Arabians. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant has broached the quaint theory that England should put herself at the head of the Arabian movement, and, putting aside the Sultan, set up a new Caliph at Mecca; but I cannot myself see what England has to gain, though she may have much to lose, by nursing the force of that revival of Mahommedan fanaticism which is undoubtedly going on in Arabia.

The unseating of Mr. Dodson and Mr. Lawley for Chester puts the Government in the difficulty of having to find a new seat for a member of the Cabinet. It is proposed to raise Sir Harcourt Johnston to the peerage and bring Mr. Dodson forward for Scarborough; but the Liberals of Scarborough say the present time is unpropitious for a new election. The results of the election petitions have so far done neither party much good, and much of the bribery practised must have been of a very innocent, though illegal character, for in nearly all cases in which a member is unseated for corrupt practices a member of the same political party is elected to fill the vacant seat. The Conservatives have, indeed, won two seats in Scotland, keeping out the Lord Advocate again at Berwick the other day, while the Liberals have only gained one in Ireland; and the return of Mr. Clarke in the room of Sir E. Bates at Plymouth means a distinct accession of debating strength to the Opposition in the House of Commons. But none of the bye-elections have shown any marked reversion of public feeling in consequence of the communistic development of the Ministerial policy. The Liverpool election consequent on the death of Lord Dalhousie and the elevation of Lord Ramsay to the House of Lords, will excite much interest if a Conservative candidate be brought forward. But it is thought likely that Mr. Rathbone will be allowed to walk over, as he is generally respected and esteemed by both Conservatives and Liberals. If, however, the Irishry of Liverpool start a candidate of their own against Mr. Rathbone, the Conservatives also will put a man in the field; and, in that case, it is likely they will be victorious.

I am glad to hear that Mr. Burnand is to be the new editor of *Punch*. The salary of the appointment is £1,500 a year. It would have been a scandalous thing to pass over Mr. Burnand, the only real humourist *Punch* has had on its staff for some years. The laboured notice of Mr. Tom Taylor in this week's number of *Punch* justly ascribes to him many excellent qualities; but among them a talent for humour could hardly be reckoned, and much of his writing in *Punch* was of the dismallest character. On the other hand, his merits as a dramatist cannot be too warmly praised. Better comedies than *Still Waters Run Deep*, *The Unequal Match*, and *The Overland Mail*, have not been put upon the English stage in our time.

5 P M.

The greater portion of this letter was written yesterday, as I had received an invitation from Colonel Chesney to go down to-day to Cooper's Hill, and be present at the ceremony of the annual distribution of prizes to students of the Royal Indian Engineering College. The journey down to Egham, the festivities at the College, and the return journey to town take up nearly the whole day. The occasion is hailed as a gala day by all Anglo-Indians in London, as the Cooper's Hill College is now the only one specially pertaining to the Indian administration; and the special train from Waterloo at 10-40 a. m. took down about two hundred ladies and gentlemen, to give whose names would be to call the roll of most of our living Indian celebrities. At Egham breaks and cabs of all kinds were in readiness to take the visitors a drive of two miles to the top of the hill on which the College is picturesquely situated. The College is a handsome pile of gray brick buildings in the Tudor style of architecture. It was built some years ago as a speculation by Albert Grant, who hoped to be able to sell it to the Prince of Wales; and it forms as charming a residence as any one could desire. The only danger I should say is that young engineers brought up there may go out to India with too magnificent ideas. The broad flat surface at the top of the hill is covered all round about the house with fine old turf, which is shaded here and there with splendid trees, cedars, pines, beeches and clusters and hedges of rhododendrous. On the opposite side of the hill to the approach from Egham a pleasant footpath leads down through woods and meadows to the Thames exactly opposite the field of Renneymede. Vistas cut through the woods afford charming views from the lawn on Cooper's Hill of the valley of the Thames as far as royal Windsor; and in the delightfully clear air of this fine warm day Windsor Castle, the grandest palace in the world, stood out as clear and majestic as when one sees it from the bend of the Thames at the foot of the Howe Park. Colonel Chesney is certainly to be congratulated on the resolution taken by the Indian Government and formally announced to-day, to give the College a chance of perpetuating its existence by filling up its vacancies, now that the supply of engineers for India is necessarily diminished, by inviting outsiders to come in and take advantage of the undoubtedly excellent engineering education which Colonel Chesney and his colleagues can impart to them. When the College is full, it should be self supporting; so that, if Englishmen can be persuaded of the truth of the doctrine laid down by the President in his thoughtful address to-day, that engineers in this country require now to have a scientific education in addition to the practical experience in workshops which has hitherto been thought necessary for them, the India Office will be relieved of the necessity of paying a good round sum every year for the support of the College. On all hands it is agreed that the work done at the College is extremely well done, and Colonel Chesney was able to-day to say, with justifiable pride, that the students leaving the College are all worthy to be placed, and will be placed, in the first class of the service, instead of some of them being relegated, as is usual, to the second class. The President wound up his address to the students with some very wholesome advice to them not to be always taking thought for the promotion of to-morrow when they go to India, but to be content with doing well the work of to-day. Lord Hartington unfortunately could not be present, as he was obliged to attend the morning sitting of the House of Commons and announce the recognition of Abdul Rahman as Amir of Kabul. Besides, he made a speech on Indian affairs yesterday in answer to a deputation composed of the irrepressible Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose and his allies, who require the Government to repeal the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, and a few other measures passed by Lord Lytton. Lord Hartington made a very judicious and safe reply, saying he must leave the new Viceroy to exercise his own judgment in these matters. In his absence Sir Louis Mallet took the chair at Cooper's Hill to-day, and Lord Northbrook distributed the prizes, which were many and valuable. Sir Louis warmly praised Lord Northbrook, whose career in India, he said, every Englishman should look back upon with pride and gratitude, affording as it did an example of all the great qualities which should be employed in the administration of our Eastern Empire. This was a strong backhander for poor Lord Lytton, of whom there is no one now to say, God bless him! Sir Louis also, referring to the proposed change in the constitution of the College, remarked, with a touch of irony that seemed rather happy, that he had served many Governments and the characteristic of all of them was that they never made a mistake. At least, they never acknowledged it. Lord Northbrook spoke remarkably well. He seems to have quite overcome his old nervousness, and his matter was always good. One listens to him now with the satisfaction with which everybody hears an orator who understands what he talks about and can also express himself fluently and in an interesting fashion. The best part of his speech was his vindication of the public works policy of the Government of India. Education and railways were, he said, the two greatest temporal benefits conferred by England on the people of India, and he hoped the time could soon come when the construction of public works, now necessarily restricted, would be resumed on the old scale. He advised the students going to India to avoid B. and S. and to do no night work, and he warned them of the special importance of practical knowledge to engineers in India above all other countries. Attention to detail was of paramount importance. He had known of a splendid building which an old lady could knock down with an umbrella, give her time, simply because the clever engineer who built it did not know good mortar from bad. He also strongly insisted on the importance of studying economy in engineering designs. He wound up with recommending the students to learn all they could about native architecture both Hindu and Mahomedan, and even to take a lesson by the thoughtfulness displayed by Anglo-Indian architects in building bungalows at Calcutta in such a style as is best suited to make life in them during the hot weather tolerable. After Lord Northbrook's address, the visitors were entertained by Colonel Chesney at luncheon, and then strolled about the grounds till it was time to return to town. I must now close these hurried notes, or I shall lose the post.

J. M. M.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

DISTURBANCES AT PISHIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUG. 13.

Disturbances are reported from Pishin by Khakers, which tribe are giving trouble.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON KANDAHAR.

Native reports say that Ayub contemplates attacking Kandahar, but is undecided whether to mine or to escalade.

GENERAL PHAYRE'S FORCE.

General Phayre intends leaving Kojuck about the 30th inst., and will be followed four days after by a large convoy escorted by the 63rd, 9th and 23rd Regiments, carrying provisions for the assembled British Army, which is expected to consist of 25.000 fighting men and 25,000 followers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GENERAL ROBERTS'S MARCH.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of State for India, replying to a series of questions, said that there was no reason to suppose that General Roberts had been indisposed to undertake the expedition to Kandahar, of which he has independent command; and that he presumed satisfactory arrangements have been made for securing forage and supplies for his force, and for reporting his progress. The march would certainly occupy 28 to 30 days. His Lordship deprecated any attempt to control military operations from Home, as showing mistrust.

TURKEY.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

In the House of Commons last night, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question said, that Government had received a suggestion from various quarters to guarantee the Sultan in the remainder of his territory if he yields to the decisions arrived at by the Berlin Conference, and that it has been accepted in principle by Government.

THE BURIALS BILL.

The Burials Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on 11th September.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone will attend a Cabinet Council to-morrow.

THE ZULU MEDAL.

A medal has been granted for the Zulu War.

DESPATCH OF TURKISH TROOPS TO SCUTARI.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 12.

The Porte is now so vacillating, that instead of Abeddin Pasha, Minister of War, Riza Bey, Governor of Constantinople, supported by a large number of troops, is ordered to Scutari, to endeavour primarily to execute the Corti Convention in case of the failure to obtain the surrender of Dulcigno.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, AUG. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 11th instant.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a better demand. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers	4⅞d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119¼
Bar Silver	52 11-16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ per cent. do.	87⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£14,800,000	Inc. £500,000
Bills Discounted	£17,100,000	...
Bullion	£28,700,000	Inc. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 51 per cent.

COLONEL CLELAND, of the 9th Lancers, who has been lingering on since the 11th December, died at Murree last Friday, of exhaustion.

THE Bengal Government has published a return showing the number of persons and cattle killed by wild beasts, and the number of wild animals destroyed in lower Bengal before and since the passing of the Indian Arms Act in 1878. This shows that in the three years 1875-76-77, previous to the passing of the Act, the average number of persons killed was 1,601, of cattle 8,047, and of wild animals destroyed 3,925, whilst in 1879, the year subsequent to the passing of the Act, the number of persons killed was 1,269, of cattle 11,292, and of wild animals destroyed 5,543.

THE Government of India have, says a contemporary, directed that Mirah Shah, the ex-Governor of Hariab, who was deported from the Kurram by General Watson, shall be sent up without delay to Simla from Rawal Pindee, where he is now under surveillance. No unnecessary restraint will be put on him during the journey, and on arrival at Simla he will be located in the same house with General Daud Shah, who is understood to be a friend of his.

THE hobbledehoys who are doing the best they can with Coriolanus's concern in Parsee Bazaar Gate Street, give us to understand that when they were, not so very long ago, happy boys at school they used to draw figures of horses on their slates, and that they used to draw the quadrupeds very nicely. They are therefore judges of drawings. They object strongly to our conduct in giving a *fac simile* of a native officer's sketch of Khelat-i-Ghilzai. They think it spoils the appearance of our paper and makes our columns less interesting than they would be if they were given up to the chronicle of the small beer that Coriolanus drinks in German places of entertainment. We are grateful for the hint, but we can't promise to follow it. As for the sketch which offends the artistic sense of these *connoisseurs*, we might easily have "improved" it by depriving it of all individuality and most of its interest; we preferred, however, to give it line for line as the gallant Jemadar drew it. Characteristically enough Coriolanus's youngsters say, "Why give a Jemadar's sketch? A real Colonel made one two years ago and you might have filched it from the *Illustrated News* as we filched a couple of leaders the other day from Lord Stanley of Alderley's pamphlet." Well, we don't swear by Colonels, and we don't take either our leaders or our illustrations at second-hand when we can help it.

WE regret, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to state that news has just reached us of the murder of Mr. A. Lewin, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., a son of the Rev. F. R. Lewin. Mr. Lewin left Dalhousie on July 30th, with an escort of 25 sepoys of some Bombay regiment, and a large number of coolies, intending to proceed to Nari, some 20 miles distant. No details were known in Dalhousie, but it was supposed that the unfortunate gentleman had been attacked by marauders in some pass between Dalhousie and Nari.

ORDERS were received at Portsmouth on July 23, for the Indian troopship Euphrates to be ready for sea by the 17th of August to convey reinforcements for the 12th and 14th Regiment, in Afghanistan. The Euphrates will come out *via* the Cape where she will take on board the 4th Dragoon Guards for India.

AT Rome, on June 20th, the heat was unusually intense, the thermometer marking 95° Fahrenheit in the upper or new quarter of the city, and 98 in the neighbourhood of the Piazza di Spagna.

MR. JOHN DICKSON, believed to be the last representative of the regiment of the "Scots Greys" which charged with the heavy cavalry at the battle of Waterloo, died at Nunhead-lane, Surrey, on Saturday, July 17, at the age of ninety-one. He was a corporal in the 2nd Dragoons at the time, and had two horses shot under him and one severely wounded. He was discharged as troop sergeant-major after a service of twenty-seven years.

NOT content with marrying her daughter to a Prince of the House of Bonaparte, Mdme. Blanc is determined, says *Life*, also to possess the magnificent diamond known as *le Regent*, which once formed part of the crown jewels of France, and subsequently adorned the consular sword of Napoleon I. The stone was estimated at £480,000 in 1791, and Mdme. Blanc is said to have made up her mind to buy it at the approaching sale of the crown diamonds.

A TELEGRAM to the London papers reports the collapse of the tunnel under the Hudson River, Jersey city. The assistant-superintendent and nineteen workmen who were at the bottom of the shaft were drowned. Eight men barley escaped with their lives. The leak began in the chamber connecting the shaft with the tunnel, and the water gained rapidly. The tunnel, which had been excavated for a distance of 500 ft., was filled with water, and the shaft, 60ft. high, was choked with *débris* and soil. Three days' digging, it was stated, would be required to reach the bodies burried under the ruins.

THERE appears to have been at Wimbledon this year something of the same kind of trick practised that excited so much indignation in connection with a Bombay Volunteer rifle meeting at the beginning of this year. The *Evening Standard's* correspondent telegraphed on the day the mail left:—"Some most startling narratives are going about, and names are given in connection with various prizes, which, it is openly alleged, have been obtained by collusion with the markers. It is to be hoped for the sake of all concerned that no pains will be spared to arrive at the truth of the matter, and that if it is absolutely proved that anything of the sort has taken place an example will be made of the men, and the result of the investigations, which are expected to lead to some extraordinary disclosures, will be fully published."

Life writes on the subject of Mdme. Skobeleff's murder:—Those who have the honour as well as the pleasure of knowing General Skobeleff will share in his deep sorrow for the loss of a mother whom he almost adored, and whose devotion, since the war, to the angelic task of comforting the sick and sorrowing without distinction of race or creed, shows her to have been worthy of the highest reverence. This incident, distressing as it is, brings before the British public in an unmistakable way the mis-government of Eastern Roumelia, and the class of ruffians who are invested by Aleko Pasha with almost unlimited authority over the village populations. As the *Evening Standard* has put it, now that a Russian lady of the utmost distinction has been robbed and murdered while on an errand of mercy, the British public may perhaps begin to perceive that the stories of outrages upon Turkish women in the villages of Eastern Roumelia antecedently become very probable.

NOT only have the seasons been adverse in Europe during the last ten or fifteen years, but, the *Pall Mall Gazette* points out, the exhausting expenditure on military armaments has aggravated the disasters of the seasons by wasting on these objects an increasing quantity of labour and substance. Between the years 1865 and 1879 the military expenditure of Europe has risen at the rate of 3 millions sterling a year, or by no less than 43 millions sterling—that is to say, from 117 to 160 millions sterling per annum. Comparing 1865 with 1875 the military expenditure of Russia has risen from 22 to 36 millions sterling; Germany from 10 to 21 millions; France from 17 to 27 millions; England from 25 to 32 millions. We see very plainly the consequences of this military expenditure in rendering the condition of the poorer classes in Germany and elsewhere almost past endurance by limiting employment and reducing wages. The vast emigration now in progress from Central Europe is the inevitable result of the system which wastes capital, labour, and skill.

SOME official papers have been published with reference to trouble which has occurredin Pooree, Orissa, in connection with the temporary stoppage of the cars of Juggernaùth by Mr. J. S. Armstrong. The Government having asked Mr. Armstrong for an explanation, he replied that the cars being in a very unsafe state, he repeatedly wrote to the Rani superintendent and to the manager explaining that the breaks of the cars must be improved. Plenty of time was allowed to make all things safe, but the instructions were not carried out, and the magistrate, therefore, on the day appointed for the festival, ordered the stoppage of the cars until alterations could be effected. These alterations were actually carried out within a few hours. In reply to Mr. Armstrong's communication, the Lieut. Governor stated that he was "of opinion that the Temple authorities are entirely to blame in the matter. The dragging of the cars in the condition in which they were on the 9th ultimo would in all probability have resulted in loss of life, and after the fatal accident that occurred last year, the manager should have carried out the instructions without hesitation long before the date fixed for the procession."

THE London papers received telegrams recording the progress of Dr. Tanner's fast. The *Standard's* correspondent at New York reports that on July 21st Dr. Tanner, "who was in buoyant spirits," had lost twenty-one and a half pounds in weight during twenty-two days' fast. He was entirely free from pain, and did not seem to have any craving for food. A *Daily News* telegram states that the doctor's health had undergone a marked change for the worse, which was attributed in part to the sultry and damp weather. The correspondent says that nearly all the physicians who have paid any attention to the case now believe in Dr. Tanner's integrity. The *Standard's* correspondent says that the most curious fact about the affair is that Dr. Tanner is decreasing in stature, he being two inches less in height than when he began his fast. Water no longer revives him as it has done. His will-power (this correspondent says) may be strong enough to carry him through the forty days, but the physicians apprehend that his mind will become seriously affected. They cannot explain his extraordinary endurance. The doctor, it is stated, is an Englishman, and was born at Tunbridge Wells forty-nine years ago.

IT is not generally known that a Republic of Ireland exists on paper, and that it enjoys the privilege of a national debt. A movement is on foot in the United States towards giving greater stability to the Republic, and adding largely to its indebtedness. Patriotic Irish servant-girls are the principal investors in the bonds which the founders of that State issue for the purpose of raising what they call "skirmishing funds." One of these bonds is now before us. It has a close resemblance to a United States greenback note for ten dollars. The chief difference is that, instead of the portraits of two distinguished American statesmen being represented on the face of it, the portraits are those of Wolfe Tone and Davis. A small cross at the top gives a religious sanction to the document. The inscription runs as follows:—"This national bond of the Republic of Ireland is indebted to —— in the sum of ten dollars, redeemable with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum six months from the acknowledgement of the independence of the Irish nation, or at the option of the Republic convertible into 6 per cent. interest-bearing Government stock, payable in six years from that date." This undertaking is signed by Michael Scanlan as "Agent of the Republic," and by C. B. Sullivan as "Registrar." An eagle grasping a sword, and triumphing apparently over a defeated foe, figures in the middle. A good many bonds must be in circulation, seeing that the register number of this one is 11,029.

A RECENT Parliamentary return shows the frightful condition of some of the Irish peasantry. A medical inspector in Mayo reports of a village consisting of 42 cabins, nearly all single roomed, containing 46 families, and adds: "in most of the cabins cattle and pigs are kept in the rooms. The sewage matter is partly carried off by an open drain which runs though the centre of the floor, whilst stagnant pools containing all sorts of offensive matter lie in front of the cabins. The food of the people consists almost exclusively of Indian meal, without milk." Of another village the same officer reports: "there were fully eight inches of manure in one cabin in the room where seven persons lived, and the woman of the house explained that she could not clear it out as then she would have no manure." Of a third village he says:—"The cabin in which these (three typhoid fever patients) persons lived was extremely offensive, and on entering it the smell from the excessive amount of organic matter in the air was almost overpowering. In the small single-roomed cabin in which the three patients, the mother and two children, lived, I counted at the time of my visit three cows, a number of chickens, three cats, and a large dog. The water used for drinking purposes was taken from a well in a neighbouring field. On examining the well I found it was merely a pit which was enclosed by a stone wall and into which opened the drains from the field, and in wet weather the washings from the roadway. The field had been manured during the winter with guano. The pond contains merely the surface water from the soil and drainage water. The water looked dark and muddy, and it had a greasy scum upon the surface."

THE report of the Kirdjali Commission of Inquiry contains a full acquittal of the East Roumelian Government from the charge of wholesale oppression towards the Mussulmans of the Kirdjali district. It will be remembered that the first official accounts of the outrages in Kirdjali—describing how villages were surrounded by the Roumelian militia, cattle carried off, houses looted and set on fire, old men beaten and maimed—gave a very ugly colour to the government of the province, and seemed to show that the emancipated Bulgarians were bent upon outdoing the worst vices of their late masters. But it appears that these accounts contain a very inaccurate description of the circumstances. The Commissioners give a lively history of Kirdjali, which shows that even before the Russo-Turkish war it was a sort of Alsatia, a refuge for turbulent spirits, a haunt of brigands who often came into conflict with regular authority. When the war broke out, some of the chiefs of these outlaws formed small independent Governments, collected the taxes, and a good deal more than the taxes, and pillaged their neighbours. They utterly refused submission to the new Government of East Roumelia, and at the beginning of this year formed an organization of twenty-six villages, which they proclaimed independent. It was in an attempt to suppress this rebellion, which threatened to spread, that the Mussulman villages suffered, and it is the opinion of the Commissioners that most of the fire-raising was done by the brigands as they were driven out. The East Roumelian Government itself, so far from acting with high-handed precipitancy, is shown to have carried forbearance towards the insurgents almost to an extreme.

THE consequences which a war against China would have on the military position of Russia in Europe are discussed in the German military papers, and it is stated that the alterations therein produced by such a campaign would be considerable. The Russian forces are now, as is well known, divided into three separate armies—the European, the Caucasian, and the Asiatic. The Caucasian army, consisting of 28 regiments of infantry, four battalions of sharpshooters, and four regiments of dragoons, has been always regarded as the real reserve of the European army, which now consists of 164 regiments of foot, 56 regiments of cavalry, and six brigades of sharpshooters. The Asiatic army had until now only to defend the interests of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, and was, as has been stated by the official reports, composed only of 29 line battalions, four battalions of sharpshooters, 11 garrison battalions, three brigades of field artillery, a battalion of foot artillery, and two companies of sappers and miners. To these troops can be added ten battalions of Cossack infantry, 11 Cossack batteries, and 47 regiments of irregular Cossack cavalry. The whole strength of this Asiatic army can, therefore, be reckoned at between 60,000 and 70,000 men. These troops are garrisoned over a very large expanse of territory, which they have to occupy for the purpose of holding the different wild tribes in check. Russia could employ only a very small portion of this army against a foreign foe, and it would be quite impossible for her to carry on a war against China with these Asiatic forces alone, all the less as China has a very respectable army at her disposition on the Russian frontier. The Caucasian army could then no more, at least for a long time, be regarded as the reserve forces of the European army, and the latter would, therefore, no longer be superior to the German army.

THE GROUNDING OF THE FRENCH STEAMER TROPLONG.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a correct account of the grounding of the French steamer Troplong off Ras-Ali, procured from the commander. The mail steamer Khedive arrived at Aden on the 1st inst. She experienced very heavy monsoon weather on the way across, the forepart of the ship being partially under water within two-and-a-half days of Aden. It will be seen from the account of the Troplong affair that no Somalis were shot, and that not much of the cargo was looted.

"The French steamer Troplong got ashore in the bay of Ras-Ali-Berch on the 25th of June at 9 p.m. She got off again on the 26th at 4 p.m. They threw overboard about 80 tons of goods. The natives stole a piece of American drill and several cases which could not be recognised—one whale boat was broken and one side port thrown overboard by the natives. The captain did not make use of any firearms. All the firearms on board consisted of one gun and two revolvers. Some passengers made complaints that they were robbed of a box containing 25,000 francs, but the captain had no knowledge of the existence of such a case."

AFGHANISTAN.

GENERAL ROBERTS' MARCH.

REFERRING to General Roberts' march, the *Indian Daily News* wishes his readers to note two points. First, that if he were to be successful, he ought to march so rapidly as to announce his own coming, and be in advance of any effort of the tribes to gather to oppose him; but instead of this being attempted, the amazing folly has been prepetrated of sending Afghan officers in front—that is to say, securing that the news of his coming shall be widely spread, and an opportunity given for a gathering of the elements of opposition. Second, it is not necessary that he should be actively opposed to defeat his movement; it will be sufficient if the Afghan leaders compel or persuade the villagers along the line of march to take to the hills with their families and flocks. If this very natural course be adopted, Sir F. Roberts will never reach Khelat-i-Ghilzai. It is not fighting that may be feared, but what Sir F. Roberts himself forecasts, when he speaks of the "privations and hardships inseparable from a long march through a hostile country."

THE KANDAHAR LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

THE following letter, dated 1st inst., from the Kandahar line of communication, has been placed at the disposal of the *Indian Daily News*:—Of course, you have heard by this time of our reverse beyond Kandahar. There is not much known *pucca* about it at present, but they say it is not so bad as it might have been, or, indeed, as was at first reported. I hear the 3rd Light Cavalry, without waiting for the order to charge, swept across the front, and in a magnificent charge re-took the guns that the enemy had taken. There are a lot of reports about, and one does not know quite what to believe, and what not to. The result of all this is, however, very apparent. They are now moving up the troops as fast as they can. The 9th and 24th Bombay Native Infantry have gone up the Bolan, and are now at Quetta. They are to be concentrated at Killa Abdulla, though why they should not go out to Chaman at once, I do not understand. Chaman is a much larger and more fortified position; has commissariat stores already there, and is on the direct route between Quetta and Kandahar. Talking of Chaman, reminds me that three nights ago it was attacked; the attack was repulsed; it is impossible to make any estimate of the numbers of the enemy, but it is supposed that the attack was not made in any great force. The 11th Regiment is being moved up the Bolan; they are moving them by 100 men at a time, and, I hear, they are suffering severely from the heat. The detachment now at Kohundilani has lost five men from heat-apoplexy. I do not wonder, indeed, at their losing men from the heat. I heard from Sibi a short time ago, and they told me, in a bungalow with *punkahs* and *tatties*, they could not keep the thermometer below 105°. So you may imagine what it must be like in tents. The 23rd N. L. I. are still stationed at Sibi; it seems rather hard not to move them on, who have certainly borne the 'heat of the day;' but there is no explaining a military mystery. Of course, we have a grievance here, we should be nothing without one, and our grievance is the Field Post Office; what they do with the letters is a mystery; we do not hear of the mails being robbed, but yet the letters do not come regularly. Certainly, they generally send them to the wrong address if they can, and I suppose it is when they cannot do that, that we get our letters regularly. The weather here is not unpleasant; it is not too hot, and in the mornings is quite chilly. The other morning, when I was standing at the entrance to my tent trying to get myself warm, I was surprised to hear the cuckoo! Yes, no doubt about it, the English cuckoo; but I have since found out that there are several other English birds found here—the magpie, the jackdaw, the pied wagtail, and the yellow hammer—though the last bird I have not seen myself, and I think it more likely to have been the cirl bunting which was mistaken for the yellow hammer. Of course you must have heard the story about Dr. Eaton, of the 16th N. I., being fired on; he had to shoot his mare; she got two bullets in her, neither of which could be got out. It was a great pity, as she was a very nice Baluch mare, and would have been worth something as a pigsticker."

THE CORPORATION AND THE C. D. ACT.

THE debate upon the question as to whether or not the Corporation should contribute towards the working of the C. D. Act was concluded yesterday afternoon. The discussion was recommenced by Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, who referred to the insinuation which had been made that the Government, if the Corporation refused to grant a sum of money towards the expenses of the Act, would withdraw a portion of the police grant. Mr. Mehta pointed out that the Bombay Government had not unlimited power in this respect, and the Corporation might, if such a step were taken, go to higher authorities and get the grant returned if they were in justice entitled to it. After criticising some of the arguments brought forward by Dr. Cook, Mr. Mehta contended that the Act could only properly be applied to garrisons and ports, and he strongly protested against the attempt to lower the great and proud city of Bombay to the level of a simple military garrison or naval port. With reference to a remark made by Dr. Cook, that the Hindu religion recognised prostitution, Mr. Mehta said it would be just as reasonable to argue, because the Thugs carried on their evil deeds under a so-called religion that Thuggism was a recognised institution of India. He (the speaker) held that vice was often avoided for fear of its consequences, and by introducing the C. D. Act they would lessen that fear and increase vice. Criminal laws deterred men from committing crime as they were afraid of suffering the results of their wrong doing. After using many other arguments, Mr. Mehta concluded by saying that the staunchest advocates of the Act declared it could not be effectively worked without a huge organisation which they could not have in Bombay, and it was therefore likely to do more harm than good. Dr. Pinkerton spoke in favour of the Act, and, referring to a remark which had been made to the effect that the Act would be the means of increasing clandestine prostitution, said that this state of things already existed to a great extent in Bombay. It was just as incumbent on the Government to put forth efforts to abate contagious disease of the kind to which the Act related as it was for them to exert themselves in the abatement of small-pox. Dr. Pinkerton then proceeded to state that he had had great experience of lock hospitals, and had visited some of the most important in Glasgow, London, Paris, Vienna, and other places, but he could assure them, as a medical man, that in not one of those cities had he seen such terrible examples as he had seen in the wards of Bombay hospital. Dr. Pinkerton, in the course of further remarks, took exception to Dr. Cook's statement as to the disease being communicated to children by vaccination. In all his wide experience as head of the Vaccination Department of Bombay, he had never met with such a case. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee here interrupted the speaker, saying that he had the misfortune a few years ago to lose a child which was vaccinated from the arm of a diseased child. Dr. Pinkerton, continuing his speech, said that with everything else that had been said by Dr. Cook he thoroughly agreed. He had no doubt that the Government would, if they found it necessary, largely increase the provision already made, so he hoped that no one would abstain from voting, because the Act on the face of it was not likely to be sufficient. Professor Peterson opposed the introduction of the Act. If the Government were of opinion that the Act, as described in the *Gazette*, contained a purpose for which Municipal funds might well be spent, they should have considered the Corporation entitled to a hearing on the subject before publishing the Act officially. Action like this, blowing hot and blowing cold upon Municipal institutions, would, if followed, lead, he believed, to anything but good results. A doctor well known in Bombay had expressed to him an opinion that the Act would be useless, whilst a learned Sessions Judge said it would, if entrusted to the agency provided, be an oppresive measure. Dr. Blaney then spoke against the introduction of the Act, arguing in the first place that if it was considered necessary by the Government, the Corporation ought not to be called upon to bear any of the expense of its working. The funds asked for should be laid out in providing a fever hospital for Bombay, considering that in the last three years there had been over 16,000 deaths from fever, a great number of which were preventible. The Chairman then, at some length, reviewed the arguments used by Dr. Cook and other supporters of the Act. Referring to one of Dr. Cook's remarks, namely, that prostitution was recognised by the Hindu religion, the Chairman observed that this was far from being correct. There were social sores in India as well as in Europe, and prostitution in India was a moral and social excrescence as it was in any other part of the civilised world; and the Hindu religion never threw its cloak on such practices. Having argued that the statement as to numbers of women being reformed in the lock hospitals was without any real foundation, the Chairman passed on to show that measures such as those contained in the Act were utterly useless in preventing the spread of the evil, and cited authorities in support of his assertion. The arguments which Mr. Geary advanced had not been answered, and he asked the Corporation not to waste money on professional experiments with respect to a matter upon which the doctors greatly differed, and which experiment would, he believed, be eminently hurtful to the general community. The Act did not seek the reformation of degraded women, but was intended to certify them as being fit to follow their calling, and to make certain provisions in regard to the keepers of houses of ill-fame. The Chairman then put the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Dr. Cook:—That from the 1st September next the Corporation sanction a yearly grant of Rs 15,000 towards the expenses of the Lock Hospital which is about to be established in the city by Government under Act XIV. of 1868." Seventeen voted for the amendment and 33 against. The resolution, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Grattan Geary, was thereupon carried by 31 votes to 8. It was as follows:—That the Corporation of Bombay decline to contribute towards the cost of the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay, but when the finances of the Municipality will admit they will be prepared to contribute Rs. 15,000 for hospital accommodation for he relief of disease, in addition to the sums now granted for the Goculdas Tejpall and police hospitals."

For the Amendment.	*Against the Amendment.*
Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy.	Rao Saheb V N Mandlik.
Dr Cook.	Dr Atmaram Pandurung.
Mr E Carroll.	Mr James Bapty.
Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee.	Mr Bhugwandas Purshotamdas.
Mr W T Crockett.	Dr T Blaney.
Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, C S I.	Mr Byramjee N Sirvai.
Mr C Douglas.	Mr Dinanath R Khote.
Mr Fazulbhoy C Gangjee.	Col Ponsonby Cox.
Mr James Greaves.	Mr E Freeborn.
Mr H E Jacomb.	Mr Grattan Geary.
Mr W Maidment.	Mr Goculdas Jagmohundas.
Capt Morland.	Mr D E Gostling.
Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee.	Mr Heerjee Ardeshir Dady.
Dr J Pinkerton.	Mr Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Mr DeQuadros.	Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy.
Mr Venayekrao R Luxumonjee	Mr Hormusjee N Saklatwalla.
Mr F Vouillon.	Mr Hurkissondas Narotamdas.
	Mr Jamsetjee P Kapadia.
	Mr Janardhan Gopal.
	Mr Khanderao C Bedarker.
	Mr Cursetjee R Kama.
	Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas
	Mr Mancherjee N Banajee.
	Mr Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook.
	Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee.
	Mr Nasarwanjee Chandabhoy.
	Professor P Peterson.
	Mr Pherozshaw M Mehta.
	Mr Raghunath N Khote.
	Mr Rahimtoola M Sayani.
	Mr Shantaram Narayen.
	Mr Tribhowandas Vurjeevundas.
	Mr Vandravandas Parshotamdas.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain R. F. Briscoe, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut A S Vesey, 9th Regt, Mr R Macleod, Capt E V Stace, Lieut H J Lane, 13th Hussars, Major Campbell, Mrs Campbell, Mrs and Miss Burrows, Lieut Col J Hanwell, and Lieut Col R S Smith.

For Brindisi—Mr J B Lyall, Mr F Wyer, Dr T Cooke, Col Mayne, R E, Miss Mayne, Mr A W Lawson, Mr G Madden, Miss E A Horne, Mr D K West, and Mr W Prescot.

For Venice—Mr C S Lyon, Mr Murray Rogers, and Mr J Roscher.

THE following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Company:—

21st August, s s Zambesi, Captain A Symons.
For Southampton—Lieut Col and Mrs T E Tennant.
For Brindisi—Lt-Col C H S Scott.

23th August, s s Tanjore, Captain G Scrivener.
For Venice—Mr R G Macdonald.

4th September, s s Australia, Captain G F Cates.
For Brindisi—Col W B Thomson, Mr A D Saunders, Mr J A Marcel, and Mr Theodore Thomas.

18th September, s s Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain R Methven.
For Southpmpton—A Gentleman.
For Brindisi—Mr A Phillips, and Mr C P Hill.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a. m., and 6 p.m., and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Mazagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE. AUGUST 15TH, 1880. TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

7-30 a. m.—Morning Prayer (shortened), and Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 197 and 323.

6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 246, 269 and 235.

N.B.—Evening Prayer and lecture on The Old Testament Types every Thursday, at six o'clock.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Cricket, 3-30 p. m.
The S. S. Sumatra, with the English Mails, leaves 5-30 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 12th inst.—Chilka (s), to Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Gitana and Trafalgar, to Calcutta; Lombardy (s), China.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Belle Boeme	Janni.
Overture	Barbier de Seville	Rossini.
Der Sohn der Wildniss		Kuecken.
Waltz	Monbelli	Strauss.
Allmanach a la Russe		Waidl.
Quadrille	Operetten	Faulwetter.
The Blue Bells of Scotland		
Waltz	Freuet euch des Lebens	Strauss.
Cavatina	Il Masnadiere	Verdi.
Galop	Champagne Charley	Munzer.

CRICKET.—The Parsee Cricket Club plays to-morrow (Sunday) on the *maidan* the match "Old vs. New." Play begins at 10-30. a. m.

THE vernacular journals announce the death of Mr. Krishnajee Trimbuk Ranadé, proprietor of the *Dnyan Prakash* newspaper published at Poona.

A PICK-POCKET.—Saman Oobah was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse, containing Rs. 3-8-1 from the pocket of Pandoo Khundoo. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF DACOITS.—We hear that the police have arrested seven persons belonging to the gang of armed dacoits who committed dacoity at the village of Kirkee Ravengaum in the Bhunhurree taluka. About Rs. 60 stolen property has also been found with them.—*Poona Observer.*

STEALING POULTRY.—Cassim Abdoola and Ahmed Syud Fazul were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing two fowls, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Mr. Terry, of the School of Arts, Esplanade. The first prisoner being an old offender was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to one month's similar imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Wittoo Mogajee, a shoemaker, who died from injuries he sustained on the 9th instant by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a brougham passing along the Walkeshwar Road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFTS.—Lawrence Antone was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver wristlet, valued at Rs. 2-8, belonging to J. Pedre. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Doomah *alias* Kessew Gopal was also convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a purse containing Re. 1-14-9, the property of Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee, and being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of committing a grievous and an unprovoked assault against the person of Jamsetjee Cowasjee by means of a stick. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and further to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer a further term of three months' similar imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st July, 1880, was 1,445 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 13,084. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1879, are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 31st July, 1880.	Week ending 2nd Aug. 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,568	Mds 549	Mds 1,019	...
Amount	Rs. 1,514	Rs. 292	Rs. 1,222	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 38,763	Mds 43,746	...	Mds 4,983
Amount	Rs. 11,397	Rs. 11,297	Rs. 100	
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 151	Mds. 1,315	...	Mds 1,164
Amount	Rs. 28	Rs. 497	...	Rs. 469
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 128	..	Mds 128	..
Amount	Rs. 273	..	Rs. 273	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,352	Mds 2,232	Mds 2,120	..
Amount	Rs. 3,283	Rs. 1,974	Rs. 1,309	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 17,376	Mds 20,607	..	Mds 3,231
Amount	Rs. 6,773	Rs. 3,826	Rs. 2,947	..
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,866	Mds 2,263	Mds 1,603	..
Amount	Rs. 1,096	Rs. 452	Rs. 644	..
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 1,946	Mds 1,132	Mds 814	...
Amount	Rs. 840	Rs. 49	Rs. 342	...
STATE RAILWAY MATERIALS—				
Weight	Mds 4,449	Mds 378	Mds 4,071	..
Amount	Rs. 1,651	Rs. 276	Rs. 1,375	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 52,653	Mds 51,585	Mds 1,068	..
Amount	Rs. 15,222	Rs. 9,881	Rs. 5,341	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,25,252	Mds 1,23,807	Mds 1,445	..
Amount	Rs. 42,077	Rs. 28,993	Rs. 13,084	..

FOOTBALL.

THE two rival clubs, the Byculla and the United, meet each other this evening for the first time this season. The two teams seem to be pretty well matched. Both clubs have lost some very reliable men, but still there are enough on both sides to ensure a good game. The players are as follows:—*United*—E. McGarry, W. McAfee, G. Craig, W. Gawthorne, W. Plunkett, E. Walsh, T. Bramley, W. Jervis, F. Reade, J. Smith, M. Sargon, C. Doyle, R. Saunders, C. Saunders, J. Devlin, J. Carroll, H. Hayter, A. Brooks, W. McMeekin. *Byculla*—J. Brown, H. Gordon, E. Brown, Wright, Pearse, F. Sutton, A. Brown, D. Bhore, Blakeman, G. Rennisson, W. Grogan, Brooks, Corkery, C. Harvey, Pears, Bristowe, A. Hannah, Malcolm, and Malcolm.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 13.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

HURRY BHANJEE VS THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

MR. RUSSELL, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner for the plaintiff, applied for a rule *nisi*, for the defendant to show cause why the judgment delivered in the above suit should not be reviewed. The application was based on the statement, that the decision in the case was greatly influenced by the evidence of one Bapoo Meya Mahomed Hoosein, a fireman in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company at Colaba. The affidavit of this man stated that in the month of September, 1879, after he had left the company's service, he was served with a subpœna to appear in the above suit on behalf of the defendant. He remonstrated on account of the summons be ing served on him. He was told to be quiet, and that his trouble would not go unrewarded, but Rs. 30 a month would be allowed to him by the defendants, from that date till the termination of this suit, provided he gave evidence as he would be directed. Under this subpœna, Hoosein attended and gave evidence, but now stated that such evidence was untrue, and that it was in accordance with what he had been previously directed by Dwarkadass to state. He then described what he called "the real truth," and hoped that the court would forgive him for the false evidence he gave. He also described how the accident occurred, and proceeded to state that his evidence to the effect that nothing was wrong inside the crane, was entirely false, and was made according to Dwarkadass' directions.

Theodore Featherstone, and Hurry Bhanjee, of Bombay, stated that, on 4th inst., as they were proceeding in a shigram from Mr. Turner's office, in Meadow Street, they saw Hoosein standing near Taylor's Hotel. He beckoned to them to stop the gharry, and came up crying and saying, "I have done a bad act. I am sorry for it. I gave false evidence at the instruction of Dwarkadass. He agreed to pay me Rs. 30 a month on condition I would give evidence according to his direction. I prepared a bill for Rs. 240 for 8 months' salary, and took it to Dwarkadass, but he tore it up, and gave me a note to take to Mr. Cama, the Secretary of the Company. I took it to him, and he gave me a letter to the solicitors. When I took the letter to the solicitors, they told me I would be paid for the days on which the suit was heard, according to the rules of the Court. Thereupon I became very angry, as my children were starving. I am now willing to state what is true."

His Lordship declined to grant the rule *nisi* applied as he said it would form a precedent for endless alterations in suits. The fact of the man having been promised payment of his wages did not necessitate the conclusion that his evidence was given under the influence of defendants.

ACTION AGAINST A PARSEE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

A FEW days ago, Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, on behalf of Bai Peerozbai, wife of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Jeeja, presented a plaint to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers, against Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, a Justice of the Peace, who is alleged to have gone from Bombay about two years ago to Hyderabad, Nizam's territories. The plaint was to recover the sum of Rs. 5,500, being the amount of three promissory notes, executed by the defendant to the plaintiff. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a short cause.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 13.

CANNANORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 6; thermometer 80·8; barometer 29·89. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. N. W.; thermometer 78; barometer 29·89. Fall of rain 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind E.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·96.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. light; thermometer 80.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla In. Cts.
Previously registered	41 99	45 49	38 55	42 27
Aug. 12 Thursday	0 4	....	....	....
13 Friday	....	0 5	0 0	0 4
Total	42 3	45 54	38 55	42 31
Total Fall, Aug. 13, 1879	43 56	52 15	*	55 1

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

Date.	Panju.	Vaitarna.	Palghur.	Gholwad.	Bulsar.	Surat.
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
Previous. Aug.	44 82	50 99	54 17	35 48	49 45	19 73
4	0 11	0 50	0 44	0 19	0 0	0 6
5	0 4	0 50	0 43	0 3	0 19	0 0
6	0 89	1 0	0 19	0 42	0 7	0 9
7	0 38	0 50	0 94	0 69	0 40	1 27
Total.	46 24	53 49	56 17	36 81	50 11	21 15

SIMLA, Aug. 8.—The barometer continues to rise everywhere, excepting in Eastern Bengal and Arakan; and at several places in Western India and in the Central Provinces the rise since yesterday exceeds 0·1." In Bengal rain is less general, and, with the exception of 4 inches at Mozufferpore, most of which was measured on the 7th, comparatively light. In the North-Western Provinces the only fall of importance reported to-day is 4-tenths at Agra; in the Punjab, ½ inch at Simla, and 1¼ inches at Dera Ismail Khan on the 7th; in Rajputana and Central India, 6-tenths at Goona; in the Central Provinces, ⅜ inch at Jubbulpore, and 3-tenths at Nagpore. An excessive fall (7 inches) has taken place at Deesa, and Ahmedabad reports 4-tenths and Belgaum ½ inch. Madras has nearly 2 inches.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th August 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·796
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75.6
Relative humidity of Air	.860
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	267
Fall of Rain*	0·04
Total fall during month	2·15
" " year	42·03
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 14.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the last will and Testament of Heerajee Burjorjee, deceased. Macfarlane and G—Eduljee Heerajee vs Navazbai, wife of Shapurjee Framjee Mistry—M H Khan—part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Muncherahaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.—part heard.

BENGAL.

CAPTAIN MACLAUGHLIN.—This missing gentleman has not yet been traced, and fears are entertained that he may have met with a tragic end.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA ROWING CLUB.—This institution, started by a number of young native graduates, has, we learn, been lately thoroughly re-organised, and its management is now in the hands of respectable gentlemen. The members contemplate building a boat-house and sending a challenge to the European Rowing Club next cold weather.

THEFT OF A BOTTLE FROM A FOUNDATION-STONE.—The bottle containing newspapers and coins, placed in the hollow of the stone, when the foundation-stone of the fountain-house at the Monegar Choultry was laid on Saturday by Mrs. Hooper, was, during the night, stolen by some person. The theft has been reported to the Police.—*Times.*

NEW STATE RAILWAY.—We understand that Mr. W. Heysham, Deputy Collector, who has been specially deputed by the Government of Bengal for the purpose of taking up lands for new Sonapur and Mugra Hat State Railway, is busily engaged with a staff of Native surveyors in taking measurement of lands over which this new railway line is to pass, and we hear that before long the first section will be made over to the Public Works Department Railway Branch, when Messrs. Burn and Co., the contractors for the construction of the line, will commence work. The portion between Sonapur and Barripur can be made at once, but that between Barripur and Mugra Hat will have to wait till after the rains are over.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

BANK OF MADRAS.—The following appointment in the Bank's service is notified: Mr. E. H. Stonehewer to act as Agent at Calicut Branch during Mr. G. Madden's absence on privilege leave.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—The last published official mortuary register shows that, from the 31st July to the 6th August, there were two hundred and fifty-nine deaths within the Municipality of the city of Madras, being twenty-two more than the average of the corresponding week for ten previous years. Of the deaths, fourteen were from small-pox, one from measles, sixty from fevers, twenty-three from dysentery, thirteen from diarrhœa, and one hundred and thirty-eight from other diseases; and, of those who died, two were Europeans, six East Indians, six native Christians, thirty Mahomedans, and two hundred and five Hindoos.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE DELHI RAILWAY STATION.—The Government of India are negociating with the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway authorities for the purchase of the Company's railway station and goods sheds at Delhi. It appears that the traffic on the Delhi-Gazeeabad section does not pay either the S. P. and D. or E. I. R. Lines, and the agent of the former Company has recommended the abandonment of their train service on that five-mile road. Should this recommendation receive the sanction of the Directors of the Company, Government intend to purchase the Company's property at Delhi and use it as the terminal station of the Ulwar-Delhi Section of the Rajputana State Railway.

A SUSPICIOUS AFFAIR.—A correspondent writes to the Lahore paper as follows:—Sunday evening I was on what they call an "ekka journey" from Sealkote to Wazirabad on my way to Lahore. It was a dark cloudy night, not without a few drops of rain every now and then, and incessant thunder and lightning—a heavy shower was threatened. With all this we reached Sodrah safe—a place about four miles this side Wazirabad—when all on a sudden, the horse of the first ekka got frightened at the sight of a something lying at one side of the road and turned back, so that it was a critical moment for the poor travellers. Fortunately the driver was a smart fellow; he stopped the horse instantly and the two other ekkawallas coming to his assistance, the danger was soon over. But to discover the object that frightened the horse we stopped and found that there was a man lying there. We asked him who he was, and after a few minutes' silence, he answered that he was tending his buffaloes grazing. By chance the man who had bought all the grass on the roadside from Sealkote to Wazirabad was in the ekka with me, and asked the man why he allowed his cattle to graze on the grass that he had bought. The reply was that he was the rightful owner of the grass that was in the 25th mile, whereas it was the 24th mile. He was then cross-questioned and found out to be a thief. We all twelve persons proposed to catch him and take him to the nearest police post, but the man called out, and to our surprise about a dozen men, stout and well armed with long and heavy cudgels, came out, and were on the point of committing a great mischief when we gave in and went on. As we passed on the men were seen following us, but the horses were too swift for them. You will see that the object of these men could only be robbing the travellers. Hence through your valuable journal let me invite the attention of the Government officials of the district to stop this dangerous men frequenting the road and thus committing mischief to poor travellers.

THE MURDER OF MDME. SKOBELEFF

REUTER, on the 20th July, sent the following message from Constantinople to the London dailies:—

"Madame Skobeleff, the mother of the wellknown Russian General, was murdered on Sunday last, while driving near Philippopolis, by a Russian Sub-Lieutenant named Ouzatis, and four accomplices, who are stated to be Montenegrins. The coachman was also murdered, and an aide-de-camp of General Skobeleff, who was accompanying the unfortunate lady at the time, was wounded. The latter, however, succeeded in reaching Philippopolis, where he at once denounced Ouzatis, with whom he was well acquainted, as the assassin had been a frequent visitor at Madame Skobeleff's house. Ouzatis, on finding himself in danger, fled to the neighbouring mountains, but was soon captured by a body of cavalry which was sent in pursuit. He has since committed suicide. The Montenegrins who are accused of being his accomplices are in the hands of the police, and his brother, with several of his personal friends, have also been arrested. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the crime, as Madame Skobeleff's money and personal ornaments were not to be found when the police arrived at the scene of the murder."

Later London papers contain the following particulars:—

Usatis, about three weeks before the murder, arrived at Constantinople and engaged four Montenegrins to accompany him back to Phillippopolis. Madame Skobeleff desired to go to Paris, crossing the Balkans, to avoid the sea route. Usatis advised her to start at night to avoid the heat. She got a Bulgarian officer named Yovantcho to replace him. On the arrival of the carriage at the Turkish cemetery near Philippopolis four Montenegrins stopped the vehicle, killed Madame Skobeleff and her lady's maid with daggers, and wounded Yovantcho, who, however, escaped during the darkness and informed the police. Cavalry immediately started in pursuit, and overtook the assassins early the following morning in the gorge of Deirman, near the Balkans. Usatis thereupon blew out his brains, and fell dead from his horse. The four Montenegrins surrendered. Madame Skobeleff had with her £8,000 in Jewels. Usatis has hitherto borne an excellent character. His two brothers at Philippopolis have been arrested. The assassins refuse to state where the jewels are hidden. The motive of the Montenegrins was robbery. The motive of Usatis was revenge, Madame Skobeleff having refused her consent to his marrying her Lady's maid.

Usatis owes his whole existence and career to General Skobeleff, the son of the murdered lady. Usatis was 27 year sold, and was educated in the Engineers School at St. Petersburg. In 1870 he was appointed an officer in the Engineers, after passing a very good examination. In 1873 he left for Montenegro, in order to join the Bosnian insurgents, and he was decorated with the Order of Danilow by the Prince of Montenegro himself. In 1877 Usatis entered, by the help of General Skobeleff, as a Volunteer in the 63rd Regiment of Foot of the 16th Division, and, after a short time, it was proposed to give him again a commission as a Russian officer. Usatis distinguished himself at Brestowaz, and was appointed adjutant to General Skobeleff. For his bravery at the Green Mount and in the combat of Shiwin he received the Order of St. Vladimir, later on the Cross of St. George, and a golden sword of bravery. He was named by his comrades "Le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." For this reason there resulted a very intimate relation between Skobeleff and Usatis, and by the help of the former Usatis was appointed captain in the Militia of Roumelia. He was, however, unfortunately very addicted to gambling, drinking, and general dissipation. The news of this fearful tragedy has created a profound sensation at St. Petersburg, and the Emperor and the Grand Dukes have sent telegrams of condolence to General Skobeleff.

One account states that Madame Skobeleff was in the habit of travelling with large sums of money on her person for the relief of urgent cases of necessity.

DR. TANNER'S FAST OF FORTY DAYS.

WE have received by this mail some particulars of the latest American sensation, which, we are told, was creating much interest in England as well as across the Atlantic. The London papers had daily bulletins of the progress of the patient sent them by telegraph. Dr. Tanner, who comes from Minnesota, announced his disbelief in the medical theories about starvation, declaring that he could live 40 days without food. He began his self-imposed fast at noon on the 28th of June. Committees of physicians have been steadily watching him. At the close of the 16th day of his fast, he lost 25½lb. in weight, his pulse was 95, and his temperature 98. He was cheerful, but weak and nervous. He had then taken to drinking water, though previously abstaining whenever possible.

A telegram to the *Times* from Philadelphia, July 18, states:—"Dr. Tanner's fast in New York is still absorbing public attention. The 20th day of his self-imposed task began at noon on Saturday, when his pulse was 76, his temperature 98·405, and respiration 16. He drinks water copiously, and also takes long rides, claiming that water and air will effectually nourish him. His weight had decreased by 27½lb., leaving his actual weight 132lb. on Tuesday. Since then he has been gaining, his weight on Friday being 136½lb. Dr. Tanner is cheerful, and is confident of completing his 40 days' fast." The following are some incidents in the proceedings:—

Clarendon Hall (where Dr. Tanner was located during the fast) is described as particularly well arranged for an affair of this kind. The room in which the faster is to be seen is a very large one, with an exceedingly high ceiling. Large windows open on three sides, and there are innumerable doors. These, when open, permit a free passage of good, wholesome, and, as Tanner says, life-sustaining air. The cot upon which the doctor rests is situated about the centre of the room, within an enclosure about forty feet square. No one is permitted to enter this enclosure. Not even the physicians in constant attendance go inside except when making a search of the cot—a hopeless formality which is scrupulously carried out every day. The doctors, when making an examination of the faster's pulse or temperature, invariably call him to the railing and go through the performance standing on the outside, while he stands on the inside. No one is permitted under any circumstances to touch him, and a number of his friends have been highly indignant from time to time because they were not allowed to shake hands with him. Even the newspapers which are brought to him everymorning are carefully opened, and a piece of each tested for foreign substances before he is permitted to take them. These little details are very carefully carried out by the committee, and insisted on by the faster himself.

Dr. Tanner says that he does not want any mistakes. A piece of bread wrapped up in a newspaper by some practical joker might open the way for endless wrangling and criticism, and a drop or two of some powerful stimulant might be the means of a new lease of life. The hour of eight, Sunday evening, saw the doctor in a rather cheerful although weak condition. He lay on his cot, partly on his left side and partly on his stomach. His right leg was drawn up as if in pain, but he did not have any, he said. He was going through, according to his own opinion, the very worst of his trial. There were only about twenty persons in the room, owing to the strict surveillance that was kept at the door. These were mostly physicians. There was most intense quiet, broken only by an occasional whisper on some medical man conferred with another. The lights were dim, and an oil lamp on the doctor's table shed only a subdued light about the room. The corners were lost in dark shadows, and the reflection of the lights took most fantastic shapes on the high ceiling. It was certainly an impressive scene. The physicians were gathered about in groups, most of them with serious watchful faces. It seemed as if the life of some very great man was at stake, and the combined medical talent of the land was gathered at the bedside. This quiet was unbroken for nearly half an hour, when a short, quick step was heard on the stairs, and a tall portly man hurriedly entered the room. He carried a physician's instrument box under his arm, and looked as if he had just come from the bedside of some patient. Advancing to the barrier of benches in front of the table he leaned over and said to Professor Wark, of the United States Medical College, "Well, doctor, how is our patient?" There was the same calm smothered voice so often heard in the sick room, the same sympathising professional smile, the same everything. The visitor was told of all the symptoms, and went on his way with the assurance that he would call again. This scene was only one of fifty.

In a few moments Dr. Tanner got up and advanced to the railing.

"Give me some water," he said shortly.

A physician took up the water pitcher and partly filled a measuring glass. This was handed to several physicians, one of whom tested it, and then to Tanner. Throwing back his head the faster took a generous mouthful and gargled his throat. When he had done this he spat it out into a bowl, from which it was poured back into the glass and measured again. The difference was the amount absorbed by the parched mouth. Tanner then turned again for the cot. His face seemed ghastly in the dim light, and he staggered a little as he walked. The lines of his face were sharply drawn, but the defined air was as plainly seen as ever. He reached the cot and threw himself wearily upon it, and in a moment seemed to be asleep. The little stagger was noticed by the watchers, and when the doctor stirred again Drs. Wark and Gum approached him.

"Let us feel your pulse, doctor," said Dr. Wark.

"Oh, I guess I am all right," replied Tanner faintly, but smiling.

His pulse was grasped and the examining doctor's face seemed a barometer to the others who watched intently. There was a moment's hurried consultation, and then the pulsation was taken at the temple artery.

"I think I will lie down again," said Tanner wearily

The physicians were gathered together in a little crowd.

"From 85 to 122," said one.

"Couldn't get it at the wrist at all," said another.

"It had to be taken at the temple," he continued.

"My God!" said another, "that is starvation of the heart."

"Oh, gentlemen," quietly interposed Tanner, who had meantime risen unnoticed, and stood listening, "I think I will take a little fresh air." And then, accompanied by two of his watchers, he went out to the little ledge over the front door of the hall, laid himself at full length on the stone, and seemed to drink in the air in great volumes. His pulse was normal again, and so was his temperature and skin.

"Extraordinary man!" said a witness. "Extraordinary!" was echoed from all.

The faster never remains long in one place, unless it is in his cot, of which he is very fond. So about eleven o'clock he left his stone perch, and, after taking another gargle, composed himself to rest on the cot. He was soon fast asleep, with as calm a face as a child and with less dreams than if he had eaten a hearty supper. The visitors dropped off one by one, and the watching physicians, after making their official entries in the diary, composed themselves to pass the dreary hour. It was about midnight when a slow, measured step was heard on the stairs, and everyone except Tanner turned towards the door. The

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man who entered looked as if he had fasted for forty years. He was extremely tall and extremely emaciated in the body. His clothes hung about him in folds and his hat was intended for a boy of about ten years He shambled rather than walked up to the table and leaned over one of the doctors.

"Is this Dr. Tanner?" he asked.

"No, Sir," replied the physician. "Dr. Tanner is sleeping."

"Oh! ah! yes. Well, I will just wait until he awakes," and then the stranger sat down on a bench. In a few moments he cooly took off his coat, and placing it on a bench, calmly stretched himself out and went to sleep. He snored so loudly that Tanner woke up and wanted to know whether morning had come, and with it the salute to the Fourth of July. Finally it was decided that the stranger, who to the professional eye was plainly a tramp, must go, and he was approached for the purpose of making him acquainted with this determination. The watcher shook him vigorously, and at last rolled him off the bench on the floor.

"You must go out," he was told.

"Gentlemen, I am pained to think that a physician in good standing as I am should be so treated by brother professionals."

"Come, hurry up."

"Gentlemen, in San Francisco I once fasted——"

"If you cannot put that man out I will come over and help!" shouted Tanner, thoroughly annoyed.

"Sir," said the stranger, turning to Tanner, "I am more than pained to think——"

One of the watchers here pushed him towards the door, and somebody else commenced kicking him. "To think (kick) that (kick) you are making so much fuss (kick; kick) over nothing; but I am (kick; kick; kick) fully convinced (now outside the door and raising his voice) that you are a —— fraud."

All this excitement did not hurt the doctor very much; as he was soon fast asleep again as calmly as ever. He spent the early morning in dozing. Then he got up, washed his face, his clothes were searched, and for breakfast he gargled his throat and declared himself in splendid condition. As the day wore on the hall was visited by hundreds of persons, who crowded so much that it was again found necessary to exclude the general public.

During the morning hours the doctor became anxious for more air and exercise, and proposed a walk. Accordingly, accompanied by several physicians, he went up into Union-square, and took one turn around before returning. He was visited later in the afternoon by Dr. MacDonald, of Blackwell's Island Asylum, who pronounced his condition to be extraordinary. Dr. E. D. Harwood, of the Neurological Society, also visited him, and after expressing his surprise at his condition and his belief in his sincerity, wrote a long letter to Dr. Landon Gray, the acting president of the society, urging that a committee be appointed to watch him day and night. Dr. Harwood said that the case would be of great service to science.

At half-past five Dr. Tanner was lying on his couch raised up on a level with the window facing Thirteenth-street, and there he lay with his head half out of the window, evidently enjoying the cool breezes that the rain had brought with it. The doctor was in excellent spirits, and had a long talk with David Wark, M. D. From half-past five until half-past ten he was watched alternately by Mr. W. L. Tuttle, Dr. David Wark, Dr. Gunn, D. Wilder, and Dr. Stone. He keeps on rigid with his fast, and frequently rinses out his mouth with water. "Better than ever" is what he says to all who inquire after his health; and if he is not in the best of health he certainly is in excellent spirits.

At seven o'clock p. m. the following certificate was issued [illegible], M.D., and signed by him, David Wark, and J. H. Reiley, M. D.:

This certifies that we have remained with Dr. Tanner, in company with Professor Wark and Dr. Reiley, since half-past five p.m., during which time he has eaten or drank nothing. He had gargled his throat twice, returning the water to the measure with no perceivable waste. His pulse is eighty-four to the minute, and strong. His temperature taken at the mouth 98 2-5: voice strong as when he began his fas, and tongue slightly coated. The doctor still looks well, makes no complaint of pain, and is more confident than ever of the success of his self-imposed fast.

The *British Medical Journal* says: "The performances of Mr. Tanner, of Minnesota, who began what is described as a 'forty days fast' in new York on June 28, are attracting great public interest, but are regarded with complete incredulity in medical circles. When he arrived in New York the members of the profession, especially the members of the Neurological Society of New York, expressed their willingness to superintend the arrangements of his so-called fast,' provided that he allowed them to take the precautions which they considered necessary to prevent deception. These, however, he rejected, according to the *New York Medical Record* as 'too exacting.' Under these circumstances he resorted to less exacting persons as his supervisors, and placed himself in the hands of irregular or 'electic' physicians. Our medical contemporary is very guarded in its references to the results observing that up to the last date, he was said to have eaten 'nothing' and had 'apparently only gargled his mouth with water at intervals drinking none.' It adds: Assuming that he had not taken any food, his condition was remarkable. It is unfortunate that under present circumstances the results will probably not be accepted by scientific men."

THE MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

At the Evening Sitting of the House of Commons on July 16th, on going into Supply,

Mr. Briggs moved a resolution condemning the erection of a statue to the late Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey as inconsistent with the national character of the edifice, and calculated to impair the good feeling between England and France. He had no objection, he said, to a monument to the Prince, to whose amiable character he did full justice; but he objected to its being placed in what he described as the national Walhalla. Dean Stanley was not the monarch of the Abbey, and, dealing with this point, he produced various instances of Parliamentary interference with the Abbey, such as the funeral of Pym, the disinterment of the Regicides' bodies, and the statue to Campbell. Canvassing the arguments in favour of the statue, he denied that the Prince's father was a friend of this country, and made an acrimonious attack on the late Emperor's character and career, which was received with many cries of "Question." As to the Prince, he had never abandoned his idea of making a descent on France, and a description of the circumstances of the Prince's death provoked still louder expressions of disapproval. If a new statue were needed, he said, why not erect one to "a great and glorious Englishman?" At this there were suggestive cries of "Briggs," followed by much laughter; but Mr. Briggs went on to suggest the name of Oliver Cromwell.

Mr. Biseman Fowler opposed the motion, and saw no harm in a memorial in Westminster Abbey to a young Prince whose father, he contended, had done much to cement the alliance between the two countries

Mr. Beresford-Hope believed that the feeling out of doors against this monument was stronger than the Dean had any idea of, and, holding that the Abbey was the great monument to English glory, he said he would support the motion if it were confined solely to a condemnation of the statue as inconsistent with the national character of the edifice.

Mr. Briggs having intimated his willingness thus to limit the motion,

Mr. Hutchinson regretted that he could not meet the motion by the "previous question," because he thought this was a matter in which Parliment was not called on to interfere. On the authority of the Dean of Westminster he contradicted the statements that Court influence or the influence of illustrious personages had been exercised in favour of the monument. On the contrary, he understood that the Royal sanction had been given with reluctance. He did not believe that on calm reflection the people would object to give hospitality to the son of the man who had been always friendly to this country, and made the *entente cordiale* a reality.

Mr. C. Bentinck, in supporting the motion, argued in favour of restricting the Deans' irresponsible authority over the Abbey and of placing it under the control of parliament.

Mr. Gladstone, after confirming Mr. Hutchinson's disclaimer of Court influence, said he had arrived at the conclusion that the House would do well to avoid any interference in the matter. Although the House had a recognized prerogative with regard to the admission of certain monuments which it might order, yet for the purpose of excluding any monument the House had never exercised any power. He pointed out that a larger number of foreigners were buried and commemorated in Westminster Abbey than in any other church in the country. As to the feeling of the French Government and people, there was no evidence that it was viewed in any other light than as an act of hospitality mixed with pity. The proper time for interfering was when the project was first started; but, though the subject was brought under review, neither Parliament nor the Executive Government had thought proper to protest against it. He regarded it, therefore, as a *res judicata*, and advised the House not to interfere.

Sir S. Northcote agreed with the advice given by Mr. Gladstone, and pointed out the danger of perpetually mixing political and party questions in the assumption of such a power.

Mr. M'Intyre and Mr. W. Fowler spoke warmly in favour of the motion, and Mr. Macartney against it. Mr. Broadhurst bore testimony to the strong feeling entertained by the working classes against the monument. Sir W. Lawson said he was aware that the French Government objected to the monument. But thought that more harm than good would be done by representations. Sir H Wolff characterized this as an improper statement for a private member to make.

Mr. Walter, though of opinion that no sufficient ground had been given for erecting the monument, deprecated interference at the present moment as a still greater evil.

On a division the House negatived the motion to go into Supplp by 162 to 147, and Mr. Briggs's Resolution as limited on Mr. Hope's suggestion, became the substantive question. On this being put, Mr. Gladstone and the whole of the Treasury Bench left the House, followed by ironical cheering. The motion was carried by 171 to 116, but before the numbers were announced Sir H. Wolff asked whether Ministers, having heard the question put, were not bound to vote. The Speaker said it was perfectly regular for any one to withdraw before the division.

The following correspondence between Lord Sydney and the Dean of Westminster has been published:—

"Cleveland-square, S. W., July 21, 1880.

"Dear Mr. Dean,—At a meeting of the Napoleon Memorial Committee, held this day, I was requested to inform you that the committee have unanimously resolved to withdraw the proposal to place the monument of the late Prince Imperial in Henry VII.'s Chapel.

"I beg to remain, dear Mr. Dean, yours very faithfully.

"SYDNEY.

"The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster."

"Deanery, Westminster, July 21, 1880.

"My dear Lord,—I have received your lordship's communication of the resolution of the committee to withdraw the proposal for erecting a monument to the late Prince Imperial in King Henry VII.'s Chapel. accede to the withdrawal. You will, perhaps, permit me to add a few words on the subject.

"There are few acts of my official life at Westminster on which I look back with more satisfaction than the acceptance of the offer of the monument to the Prince Imperial.

"It was the response to a feeling of universal sympathy which at the time, I believed to be permanent, and which I still believe to have been genuine.

"It was in entire conformity with the best traditions of the abbey in the commemoration of an event most tragical and, considering all the circumstances of the case, most historical. It expressed the sense of national reparation due for a signal misfortune.

"'*Sunt lacrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangun't.*

"I have since repeatedly refused to withdraw my consent to a proposal to which I considered myself in honour pledged. In the early part of this year I made the following public statement:—

"'The authority of the Sovereign, or the Parliament or the Ministers for the time being, would have absolved me from any responsibility in the matter. But such authority has not intervened, and so long as I am left to act on my own responsibility, I cannot recede from what I deliberately believe to be my public duty.'

"The Sovereign, who is the visitor of the whole institution and to whom it appertains to command or forbid the interment or the commemoration of any one in King Henry VII.'s Chapel, has, since the acceptance of the offer, never swerved from the determination to keep the engagement then entered upon. The Ministers have supported this determination equally in the late and the present Parliament. But a majority of the House of Commons has defeated the decision of the Ministers by a resolution which has the effect of throwing upon the House the responsibility of a refusal. The resolution, to have its full effect, should have assumed the usual form which alone could give it legal validity—that of an address to the Crown as Visitor of the Abbey. But your committee have rightly judged (*i. e.*, if I may presume to give an opinion) that a proposed honour met in a temper so unlike to that in which it was offered would lose its gracious intention.

"I have always recognized a legitimate difference of opinion on the subject. There are very few interments or commemorations in the Abbey which have not provoked some such difference. But I was not prepared to find that an overflow of generous sympathy was to be checked from political considerations, or that circumstances entirely accidental or irrelevant should have been magnified into importance, or that the liberal and comprehensive principles which, without respect to persons, or party, or nationality, have hitherto marked the administration of Westminster Abbey should have been discouraged or thwarted.

"Such an expression of opinion it may for many reasons be inexpedient to disregard. It conveys, no doubt, the views of a large amount of public feeling. I venture to utter on the part of many their grateful sense of the public spirit of those who at some risk to themselves have stood firm against what they conceived to be an illiberal and ignorant clamour. I have, further, to acknowledge the kindly expressions used on the occasion towards myself as also (if I may venture to do so) towards the gallant and unfortunate Prince and his widowed mother. They are in striking contrast to the persistent misrepresentations and savage menaces which have hitherto supported the agitation on this subject.

"The monument, which is nearly completed, will receive a habitation worthy of the labour and skill which the gifted sculptor has bestowed upon it, and of the pathetic feelings which it embodies.

"The vacant chapel in Westminster Abbey, which should have contained it, will always cherish the association, which will give it enduring interest.

"On the adjoining pavement I long ago caused to be recorded the only act in which a precedent for the recent action of the House of Commons is sought to be found—the disinterment of the magnates of the Common wealth under the pressure of the strong outburst of party passion which followed the Restoration. Posterity will judge how far the ungenerous spirit which governed the Parliament of 1661 still, under an altered form, survives in the Parliament of 1880.

"I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

"A. P. STANLEY."

The Queen has offered a site in St. George's Windsor, for the erection of the proposed monument. Most of the French Republican journals express satisfaction with the result of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Briggs's motion; the *Temps*, for instance, remarks that although France had been quite unconcerned, she will none the less appreciate the feeling which has influenced the House of Commons and all Liberal England. M. Paul de Cassagnac, on the other hand describes the resolution as a scandalous injustice, condemns the Government for lukewarmness in allowing it to be carried, and advises the Empress Eugenie to remove her "beloved dead" from England.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The Wimbledon Rifle meeting passed off very successfully. The principal contest concluded on Friday, the 16th July, was the competition for the St. George's Vase and 135 money prizes of the total value of £695, in addition to jewels and badges. The competition was shot at 500 yards, with the Snider rifle, the number of shots being seven. The chief prize is the St. George's Challenge Vase, held for the year by the battalion of which the winner is a member, the winner himself receiving as his absolute property the Dragon Cup, value £50, a gold enamel St. George's Cross, and £30 in money. This was won by Corporal King, 3rd Wilts, with a score of 35, after shooting off a tie with private Duncan, 15th Middlesex, 35. It was won in 1878 by Private Gratwicke, 1st Devon, with a score of 34, and last year it was won by Private Gentle, 1st Stirling, with a score of 34, after shooting off a tie with Corporal Millington. Private Duncan, 15th Middlesex, took the second prize, consisting of a silver jewel and £25, and the third prize, a bronze cross and £20 is to be shot for to-day by ten competitors, who each scored 34.

In the "Glen Albyn" match, which is shot with the Snider, the range being 200 yards, and the number of shots being seven, and the aggregate value of the eighty-three prizes £250, the first prize (£20) was won by Private Mackenzie, 10th Forfar, with the full score, and there were thirteen scores of 34, forty-six of 33, and twenty successful scores of 32, seventy-two others with this score being counted out. The first Windmill Prize (£20) was won by Quartermaster Cortis, 2nd Sussex, with a score of 35. There were three scores of 34, five of 33, forty-eight scores of 30 points, of which 27 were counted out. The Alexandra prizes competition shot with the Snider rifle at 500 and 600 yards, for prizes of the aggregate value of £900 divided into 300 prizes, given by the National Rifle Association, was also finished. The first prize of £30 was won by Sargeant Bartlett, 1st Hants Artillery, with a score of 66 points, and the second prize of £20 by Corporal Jolliffe, 1st Isle of Wight, with a score of 62. The 200 yards stage of the Prince of Wales's prize (competed for only by winners of National Rifle Association gold and bronze medals) was finished, and among the highest scores made were:—Lieutenant Gibson, 1st Dumfries, 35; and 34 each by Private Hogarth, 1st Roxburgh; Corporal Ingram, 3rd Lanark; Lieutenant Mcauslan, 1st Dumbarton, and Private Boyd, 2nd Ayr. The ties for the remaining sixteen places in the first 60 in the Queen's were shot off at six o'clock in the evening, amid a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by drenching rain, which converted the common into a morass.

Saturday was a busy day at the camp, and 5,000 visitors paid for admission within the enclosure. The principal events were the contest between the Lords and Commons, and the competitions which decided the winners of the China Cup and the trophy presented by the Belgian *eclaireurs*. The Lords and Commons' match was won by the representatives of the Lower House by five points. The representatives of the Upper House were Lord Lovat, Earl Ferrers, the Earl of Cloncury, Earl Waldegrave, Viscount Massereene, and Viscount Bury. The competitors for the Commons were Mr. A. P. Vivian, Mr. Monckton, Mr. Marjoribanks, Colonel Walrond, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, and Sir H. Fletcher. The conditions of the match are that it is to be shot at 200 and 500 yards, ten shots at each range, with "any rifle," by members of both Houses of Parliament, the cup being held for the year by the Lord Chancellor if the Lords win, and by the Speaker if the Commons are successful Last year the match was shot by teams of four on each side, when the Lords, for the third time in succession, won by 351 against 343. This year the match was shot by teams of six. At the 200 yards range Lord Cloncurry led the Lords' team with 49 out of a possible 50, Earl Waldegrave coming next with 47. Viscount Bury, unfortunately, made a "magpie" on the wrong target, and was consequently fined 5s. The total of the Lords' score at this range was 249. The Commons' team made a total score at this range of 262, their shooting being particularly steady and even. At the 500 yards' range, the Lords' total was 234, and that of the Commons 226; the grand totals being—Commons, 488; Lords, 483. Since the contest was instituted the Lords have been victorious eight times, and the Commons ten.

For the China Challenge Cup, presented by the volunteers of China for annual competition at Wimbledon by the home volunteers, twenty-seven county teams entered. The competition was shot with the Snider rifle at 500 yards, the number of shots being seven. The Cup is held for the year by the Lord-Lieutenant of the winning county, who is responsible for its safety. The first squad takes £25, the second £15, and the third £10. The Cup was won by Lanarkshire, with a score of 409 points. Renfrew came second with 405 points, and Devon third with 394 points.

The Prince of Wales's Prize of £100 and badge was won by Captain Hall, 22nd Foot, with a score of ninety-three, made at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with the Snider. Corporal Bretherick, the bronze medallist of North Yorkshire, made a score of 94, but was disqualified for light pull of trigger. The average made by the prize-winners was much better than that of last year, when a total of 79 was good enough for a £5 prize, whereas this your two scores of 83 only just get in, and seven men with this total have been counted out.

The Belgian Challenge Cup for volley firing, given by the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Brussels, and the Belgians who visited Wimbledon in 1876, and £75 in money added by the National Rifle Association, restricted to efficient volunteers, was won by the 3rd Lanark squad with a score of 159; the second prize of £20 going to the 1st Berks, whose score was 153; the third prize of £15 to the 1st Derby, with a score of 145; and the £10 prize to the 2nd Middlesex, with a score of 142.

The score of 35, by Major Pearse, for the Snider Association Cup, which stood at the head of the list for four days, was beaten almost at the last moment of the competition by Corporal Taylor, of the 1st Stirling (shooting for Mr. Henry), who, after making a full score, put on three more bull's-eyes as his tie shots, and defeated the Queen's Prize winner of 1875. The tie for the bronze cross, silver cup, and £20 for the third place for the St. George's Challenge Vase was shot off on Saturday, and Private Whitelaw, of Lanark, was the successful competitor.

The most important of the competitions decided on Monday was that of the first stage of the Albert open to all comers, and shot with any rifles at 600 and 90 yards, fifteen shots being allowed at the first and ten at the second range. In this competition the American team were very successful, the first prize of £20 being won by Mr. Scott, with an aggregate of 118 points; the third being won by Mr. Farrow with 116 points, and the fourth being gained by Captain Jackson with a score of 115. The second prize was taken by Captain Bertram, late of the 41st Foot.

A number of contests which had been going on for several days were concluded. Among these was the Snider aggregate, which was won by Lieutenant Mitchell, 1st Cumberland; the Martini aggregate, by Private Bennie, 1st Linlithgow; the Halford Prize for bull's-eyes only, was taken by Captain Fenton, 77th Foot; the Henry was gained by Major Burt, 1st Warwickshire; the Curts and Harvey, by Private Humphry, Cambridge University. For the Secretary of State for War's Prize, Sergeant Gratwicke, 1st Exeter, and Private Humphry, Cambridge University, each scored 34 points, and took prizes of £7 10s. each. The Armourers' Company Prizes of £9 fell to Lieutenant Edge, 2nd Notts, and Private Chignell, 36th Middlesex. The Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence Prizes of £7 10s. were won by Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Gilder, 18th Middlesex, and Sergeant Kirk, 1st East Yorkshire, and the Pavilion Prize of £10 by Lieutenant M'Kerrel, 15th Middlesex.

The great event of the meeting—the shooting for the Queen's Prize—took place on Tuesday. The weather was all that could be desired, and the contest towards the close became very exciting. At the conclusion of the shooting at the second range of 900 yards Private Kelman, of the 1st Ross, led with 53, being followed by Colour-Sergeant Brooking, of the 22nd Middlesex, with 52, while Private Hargreaves, of the 46th Lancashire, and Private Ferguson, of the 1st Argyll, came next with 46 each. At the 1,000 yards Brooking made three inners, a miss, an outer, a centre, and wound up with a miss, making a total score of 70. Hargreaves raised his score to 72, making two bull's-eyes, two inners, two magpies, and an outer. Furguson followed with three bull's-eyes, one inner and three magpies, making a total score of 74. Kelman, who had already made 72 with his last shot, scored an inner, unfortunately upon the wrong target, and thus lost the blue riband of the year by inadvertence. The Queen's Prize of £250, therefore, was won by Ferguson with a score of nine short of that made by Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire last year who carried off the prize with a score of 83 points. Directly the result of the contest was known, Ferguson was loudly cheered, and the usual honours were paid to him by his brother volunteers. He is a mason in Campbelltown, has been a volunteer for eight years, but has never been to Wimbledon until this year.

Among the other contests decided on Tuesday were the Public Schools Veterans' Match and the competition for the Snider Wimbledon Cup, open only to winners of prizes with that weapon. The Public Schools Veterans' Challenge Trophy, which was won last year by Eton with 173 points, was won again by Eton with a score of 186 points. The Snider Wimbledon Cup was won by Captain Scobie, of the 1st Renfrew, with a score of 36. The first stage of the Army and Navy Challenge Cup and prizes open to non-commissioned officers and privates from the army and sailors from the navy was also decided. It is shot at 200 and 500 yards with the Martini-Henry rifle, seven shots being allowed. The first prize of £10 was won by Sergeant-Major Johnson, of the Royal Engineers, with a score of 64 points. In the Grand Aggregate Competition, Lieutenant Mitchell, 1st Cumberland, takes the first prize of £25 with 342 points. The second prize of £20 goes to Major Young, 39th Middlesex, with a score of 331 points. Sir Garnet Wolseley visited the camp on Tuesday and inspected the Canadian team, whom he addressed and congratulated on the soldierly qualities of the Canadian militia, two battalions of which he commanded some years ago in an expedition from Toronto to Fort Garry.

The principal competitions on Wednesday were those for the Kolapore Cup, the Chancellor's Challenge Plate, and the United Services Challenge Cup. The weather in the morning was very fine, but during the interval for lunch a heavy rainstorm flooded the camp, and rain fell at intervals during the rest of the afternoon. The Kolapore Challenge Cup is shot by teams of eight men—one of efficient volunteers of the mother country, and another of Canadian militia or efficient volunteers representing the Canadian Dominion. The match is shot with the Snider rifle at 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds at each range. It was won by the mother country, for the eighth time, by 73 points. Canada has only won twice. The match for the Chancellor's Challenge Plate, between teams of eight volunteers of the Oxford and Cambridge University corps, is shot with Snider rifles at the Queen's ranges, seven shots being allowed at each range. It was won last year by Cambridge with a score of 565 against 555 points. This year it was again won by Cambridge with a score of 603 against 506 points. There have now been 19 of these contests, of which Cambridge has own 12 and Oxford 7. The United Services Challenge Cup was a new competition which took the place of the Donegal Cup, which was withdrawn in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the conditions on which it should be shot. The new competition is between representative teams of eight from the regular Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Militia and Yeomanry, and Volunteers, at Queen's ranges, with Martini-Henry rifles, seven shots at each distance. It was won on Wednesday by the volunteers by 5 points above the army. The total scores were:—volunteers, 656; regular army, 651; royal marines, 637; royal navy, 597; militia and yeomanry, 527. Among the other contests were the second stage of the Albert competition, in which the Albert Jewel was won by Mr. Scott, of the United States; the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup, shot for at 1,000 yards, 15 shots, which was won by Mr. Farrow, United States; the Duke of Cambridge's Prize, open to all comers, 15 shots at 1,000 yards, won by Private Humphry, of Cambridge University; and General Eyre's Army Prize, for which the Royal Engineers' file made the highest score of 56.

One of the closest things of the meeting was the shooting in the Elcho Shield match on Thursday. Ireland was considered to have an excellent chance of possessing herself once more of the great iron shield presented by Lord Elcho, and that she would do so with the highest score on record, if the weather remained favourable, was also anticipated; but that the grand Irish total of 1878 would be so far surpassed, not only by Ireland, but by a second team, could not have been expected. The second team would have had a satisfactory record anywhere near 1,600 points, but to be only second with 1,637 is indeed surprising. All but a tie for the Elcho Shield, and absolute tie for the Ashburton Shield, a tie in the next lower figures of that match, with still another tie for the Spencer Cup—such were the sensational results of Thursday. The shooting in the Elcho match was very close throughout between England and Ireland, only four points being found to separate them when the totals were obtained. Ireland made a record of 567, England 563, and Scotland 537 points. Three full scores of 75 were made, namely, by Lieutenant Godsal, 56th Regiment, for England, and by Mr. Joynt and Mr. Thynne for Ireland. Sir Henry Halford had 13 bull's-eyes and two misses, one or both the latter being bull's-eyes upon the wrong target. At the end of the 900 yards the totals were still closer, England having an aggregate of 1,111 points, Ireland one point more, and Scotland 1,077. At the 1,000 yards there was an absolute tie in the range totals of England and Ireland at 526 points, Scotland falling still further to the rear with only 446. The excitement during the last four rounds, which the Irish had to fire after every body else had finished, was intense. The Duke of Abercorn, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Headfort, and a large number of distinguished visitors watched the finish with as much interest as any one. The four shots must produce at least 19 to win or 18 to tie, and the tie would not have effected the transference of the shield to Dublin. Messrs. J. and W. Rigby and Mr. Milner all scored bull's-eyes, and then the matter rested exclusively in the hands of Mr. Warren. He had missed twice and got a magpie in his later rounds, and the result appeared extremely doubtful to every one. The joy of the Irish was great, as the dummy target on rising showed the little red disc which told the thousands watching it that Ireland had won the match by one point.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

DEPUTATION TO LORD HARTINGTON.

A large and influential deputation waited upon the Marquis of Hartington at the India Office on July 22nd, for the purpose of urging the abolition of the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, and of more freely opening the Civil Service to the educated natives of India. Among those present were Lord Lawrence, Lord Stanley of Aldereley, Sir C Trevelyan, Bart., Sir D. Wedderburn, M. P., Sir M. Wilson, Bart., M. P., Sir J. Phear, Mr. Cheetham, M. P., Mr. J. O. Clarke, M. P., Mr. H. Mason, M. P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., and Mr. Pennington, M. P., in addition to a large number of Indian gentlemen.

Sir D. Wedderburn having briefly introduced the deputation, Mr. Chesson presented a memorial to his lordship, setting forth the objects of the deputation, after which.

Sir C. Trevelyan, in a long and exhaustive speech, urged the claims of the intelligent natives to freer admission to the higher ranks of the public service, pointing out their fitness for Government and administrative situations, and how greatly it would strengthen our Indian Empire to admit them to places of responsibility in the Civil Service, and he also urged the injustice of continuing the Arms Act and the present restrictions upon the Vernacular Press.

Mr. Ghose, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Lord Stanley of Alderley also supported the prayer of the memorial.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply said—I have had great pleasure in receiving this influential deputation, and at having had this opportunity of hearing the opinions which are held by some of the educated and intelligent natives of India upon these important questions. I think I rightly understand your object in coming here to-day is to rather lay before me, and through me the Government of India, your views on this subject, than of eliciting from me any expression of my opinion. (Cheers.) You have referred in your memorial to four of the most important questions which can possibly engage the attention of the Indian Government. You hold strong views upon those questions, which have been very ably stated; but while there is a great deal that has been said with which I can very much agree, of course some observations have been made with which I cannot entirely coincide. But I do not wish to argue these questions now, for they are so large and important that any one of them would furnish sufficient material for a very prolonged debate. All I can say is, in the most general way, that I think your views are well worthy of consideration; they have been very ably and temperately expressed, and I shall have great pleasure in laying them before my colleagues and the Government of India for their best consideration. With the change of administration the time has come when some, at all events, of the recent legislation for India will have to be reconsidered. But I would remind you that it would be quite inconsistent with our ordinary practice that a change in the political power of this country should be accompanied by anything like a hasty reversal of legislation. In opposition in this country we have very often to oppose with all our power legislation which is proposed by our opponents. We do all we can to stop or modify it; but it is our usual practice, when once that legislation has been passed, not hastily on a change of political power to attempt to reverse what has been done. Well, it is necessary to bear that in mind here and also in India. I think we all desire that Indian questions, and especially those of Indian Administration, should not be made questions of party discussion in the House of Commons, but that they should be discussed upon their own merits, and as far as possible removed from party influence and passion. (Cheers.) I think it very much to be regretted that it should be supposed that on account of a change of political power in England, everything that was done by the late Administration was at once to be reversed, and that sudden political changes in India were to follow upon our political changes at home. I do not want to push these considerations at all too far; I quite admit that the operation of those acts to which you refer must be carefully watched and inquired into, and it will be the duty of the Government here and in India to inform themselves as to what the opinions of the best authorities—not the opinions of officials only—but the opinions of intelligent natives are as to the character and tendency of those Acts, so that we may consider carefully whether they ought to be modified or perhaps, in some instances, repealed. As to the Vernacular Press act I can can say I have already heard from Lord Ripon that that is a subject to which he is now giving attention, and I will not therefore express any opinion upon it at this moment. I would at once point out that as Lord Ripon himself told me, it is a matter which must be approached with considerable care and circumspection. You are aware that the legislation did not proceed from the Home Government, and I do not known that it even emanated from Lord Lytton himself. It is due mainly, I believe, to men of experience and in official positions, and many members of Lord Lytton's Council are, no doubt, to a very great extent in favour of the principle contained in the Act. I do not think you would unduly desire to weaken the sense of responsibility of the Legislative Council by pressing upon them a sudden reversal of their expressed opinion. Any change must be carefully and well considered, and, if brought forward, it must be after the full consideration of the working and effect of the present law. One other observation I might make on this subject, which is, that the criminal law as to libels was, as it existed, unworkable. Well, many of us thought that instead of making a special law, the criminal law and law of libel might be altered, and more easily workable. This is a matter which will also have to be considered, but I would remind you that it is just possible that in altering the law so that it may more easily be worked, the native press may find themselves under rules which will be practically more severe than the present ones. But this also is a matter upon which Lord Ripon is engaged, and he is about to submit proposals on the subject. As to the Indian Arms Act, all will admit that in a country circumstanced as India is, some regulations must be imposed upon the carrying of arms. Whether those in operation are judicious or not, or are calculated, as one gentleman has said, to wound native pride—all these are matters which engage the attention of the Viceroy. The question of admitting natives into the higher rank of the Civil Service is also most important. It has engaged the attention of the Home Government for a very long time, and I would inform the deputation that two principles have guided our conduct throughout in these appointments. We have been obliged, and I believe all Indian statesmen of eminence hold that it is necessary—to have a certain number of the higher appointments reserved for British officials. How far that principle may be gradually modified I am not able to say at present; but if it is modified at all, it will have to be done, as I say, gradually and with very great care and caution. The second principle which has animated almost every man who has had anything to do with the Government of India, is that the natives should be gradually introduced in larger numbers. Whether that has been done judiciously or not I cannot say, but anyone who reads the papers presented to Parliament will be able to see for himself that the new rules and regulations were framed so as to extend and not to limit the employment of natives in the Civil Service. The subject, however, is much too large to be discussed here. I am sure that the Indian Government if it finds that these regulations are not satisfactory will make such modifications as will bring them in harmony with native opinion. (Cheers.) In justice to the late Government, I should state that these rules were framed in no jealous or niggard spirit. The question of representation is a large one. My predecessor in this office admitted that some of the sugam ions were very well worthy of consideration, and I pol not disposed to say less. You are aware that the political system of this country places occasionally at her head of the administration of Indian affairs both here and in India, men who have not had any special experience with regard to them. Lord Ripon will admit—as I am quite ready to admit—that we have a great deal to learn. We have both come suddenly and newly to the administration of Indian affairs, and both of us are fully aware that we have a great deal to make ourselves acquainted with before attempting to speak positively upon them. The present is a time when we have not much leisure to spare for the discussion of legislative and general measures—the state of our foreign relations—the war in Afghanistan—and the financial condition of India are two subjects of enormous importance to our Indian fellow-subjects. You will, therefore, agree with me that it is most important that we should devote the whole of our attention to these two pressing questions, and we must postpone the consideration of other subjects until we can give them more undivided attention than we can do now. I hope—we all hope—that happier times are not far distant for India. The Government here and in India will, at the earliest moment, devote their undivided attention to the important subjects connected with the government of India which you have brought before me to-day, and it will afford me very great pleasure to bring your views before my colleagues. (Cheers.)

After thanking his lordship, the deputation withdrew

FURTHER STORMS AND FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

Floods, caused by the recent heavy rainfalls, prevail very extensively in the Midland counties, causing much damage and inconvenience. Boats were plying last week in the streets of Market Harborough, conveying provisions to the imprisoned inhabitants. One man was drowned there and another at Bilstall. Three gentlemen driving in a trap were washed away. Fortunately they were able to scramble into a tree, but their horse was drowned. Around Loughborough the waters, which were over the tops of the hedges, resembled an inland sea, and large numbers of horses cattle, sheep, and pigs have been lost. The farmhouses were completely isolated, the highways in some places being six feet under water. Traffic was stopped on the Leicester railways, and several bridges were swept away. A bridge at Syston Junction on the Midland line gave way just as the express for the north cleared it. At Loughborough the ballast was washed from the lines, leaving the rails and sleepers suspended. Traffic is now almost restored, large numbers of men having been employed in repairing the lines. From Nottingham, Banbury, and Tewkesbury, similar reports come as to the prevalence of floods, and in the neighbourhood of Gloucester thousands of acres have been submerged by the overflowing of the Severn. In many districts the crops of hay have been wholly washed away, and the farmers will suffer heavily. Several destructive thunderstorms have occurred. A house was struck by lightning and a man injured at a village named Deddington. At Accrington the lightning set fire to a public-house. The bell-turret of St. Philemon's Church, Liverpool, was demolished, and the roofs of several houses were struck. At Walton, near Aylesbury, two horses and three cows were killed, and at Ludlow a policeman was struck and rendered speechless. A man named Marigold was struck by lightning and killed at a village three miles from Preston. A man named Wooley, who was injured by the fall of houses at Manchester last week, died in the infirmary on Saturday. This makes the fourth death resulting from the accident.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE. From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann. Ay en Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Per doz. quarts.	Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry		,, 42 4
SHERRY. From Messrs. Rein and Co., Malaga.		
Malaga Sherry, 1878	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 16 8
Do. do. 1876	,,	,, 17 8
Do. do. 1872	,,	,, 20 0
Do. do. 1868	,,	,, 21 0
Montilla Sherry	,,	,, 21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	,,	,, 19 0
Do. do. do 1871	,,	,, 21 0
Muscatel, 1878	,,	,, 19 0
Do. 1876	,,	,, 20 0
Madeira 1875	,,	,, 18 0
Do. 1871	,,	,, 20 0
BURGUNDY. From A. Charlet, Esq., Lyons.		
Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts.	Rs. 10 0
CLARET. From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 10 0
St. Estephe	,,	,, 11 0
Haut Canon	,,	,, 13 8
Margaux	,,	,, 15 0
Chateau Larose	,,	,, 25 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	,,	,, 36 0
,, Lafite	,,	,, 44 0
WHITE WINES. From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 18 0
Chateau Yquem	,,	,, 45 0
BITTER.		
Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner	Per doz. qts.	Rs. 27 0
BRANDY. From Messrs. de Laage fils & Co., Cognac.		
Louis Bechade statue and star *	Per doz. quarts.	Rs. 24 0
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux. **COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.**		
Red Bars	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 23 8
Gold	,,	,, 29 0
Just arrived a small consignment of **WESTFALIAN HAM.**		
Best select quality	Per lb.	Rs. 0-12-6

TERMS—CASH.

Orders to be accompanied by Cash remittances.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
ESTABLISHED 1720.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS CORPORATION has granted POLICIES of INSURANCE from damage by Fire for more than a century and-a-half, and it affords unquestionable security to the assured, from the amount of its paid-up Capital, and the extent of its resources.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

The rates for Bombay have recently been materially reduced. Full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, who continue to issue Policies on Bungalows, Offices Godowns, Merchandise, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd July 1880.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favorable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT is allowed on all PREMIUMS.

C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH: 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,, 5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, and DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION, at KURRACHEE, of certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the ENGINE ERECTING SHOP.

No Tenders will be received except on the prescribed Form, which can be obtained either from the Chief Engineer, Lahore, or the Resident Engineer, Kurrachee, both of which officers will also supply the drawings for inspection, and any other information required in connection with the contract.

Covers must be superscribed "Tender for additions to Erecting Shop, Kurrachee," and addressed to the Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.

Tenders will be received up to MONDAY, the 16th August, 1880, after which no Tender will be accepted.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. BOCQUET, C.I.E., Agent.
Lahore, 22nd July 1880.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barre	lbs. each.	
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
	½ do	10	do.
F	do	10	do.
FF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS and CONTRACTORS, Importers of Marble, Granites Cement, Tiles, Tarra Cotta and other material, for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings. Fountains, Flower Vases, Statues, edges, &c., for Gardens.

Special Designs, Illustrated Catalogues, Estimates and Rates supplied for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and any other Architectural Work. Statues and Monuments of any kind.

Always on hand a large stock of Marble Works and Marble in Blocks and Slabs of several dimensions.

8, APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

A. JOURDIN AND CO.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; Rs. 17 charged as Commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOSEF LAUTER, Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Munich, and the Royal Stables, Munich, has joined our establishment, which will enable us to offer confidently our services for all cures of sickness of horses, cattle and dogs, &c.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

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